PRINTING ALL KINDS

SIKESTON STANDARD

The Only Twice-a-Week Newspaper in Scott County.

FRIDAY MORNING

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DR. JENKINS HANDS OUT CHUNKS OF SOLID TRUTHS

Dr. Burris Jenkins of Kansas City, a prominent Minister and newspaper man, editor of the Kansas City Post, addressed an interested audience at the City Hall Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Jenkins is an ardent supporter of the League of Nations, not alone because he is a Democrat but because he believes in the principles of the Golden Rule; because he understands the Covenant thoroughly and because he knows it is one of the greatest instruments ever devised by mankind. He declared article 10 of the Covenant to be nothing more or less than the Monroe Doctrine applied to the entire world. In his audience were scores of women who are intensively interested in all questions of political importance and who were anxious to know the Truth about the League. He made clear the fact that the League is "an association for Peace," that the tribunal has no voting power, that Government or internal affairs cannot be interferred with.

Dr. Jenkins told his hearers:

"The League of Nations is not a political subject. It is a moral, humanitarian and religious question. In advocating it I am preaching the gospel of the Golden Rule and the Brotherhood of Man. I am a Democrat not because my father and my grandfather were but because I believe in the principles of the great Democratic party. I consider it the one party with the real interests of the masses at heart. If I thought it was not the party to achieve the objects I hope for, I would not remain in it. Each party claims to be the party of the masses but 'actions speak louder than words.' The Republican party has plenty of wealth and most of the rich men of the country are to be found under its standard. However, there is an occasional rich man, who retains his interest in humanity and remains a Democrat.

It is almost impossible to get our side before the people since most of the newspapers of the country are owned by Republican interests. The Republicans need wealth to subsidize and control the great dailies. I am proud to say that my paper, the Kansas City Post, ranking 13th in circulation in the United States, is absolutely independent. I was in England in 1917 when the first flotilla of destroyers was sent over from America to protect the British naval base at Queenstown and saw the Amercian flag unfurled on British soil for the first time in history. I was in France when America was maintaining an unbroken front stretching across the sea to Europe, to the battlefields of France—the longest line of communications ever held in the history of the world.

The war was won under a Democratic administration and with Woodrow Wilson, a Democratic President in the White House. Do not forget that. There has been no justice done the administration since the war. The Republicans, insisting upon their policy of 'America First' have tried to plyan upon the strings of patriotism, but there are none who dare to introduce the question as to who won the war. There were many who say the war was stopped too soon; that Wilson was to much of a peacemaker. They wanted the Allies to diteate the terms of peace in Berlin. But did your fathers and mothers want it to continue? I know I did not. My boy went over to enter the air service. I did not expect to see him again as the average life of an aviator in action was 50 hours. Those of you who had boys 'over there' can understand my feelings when I heard on shipboard coming home that the Kaiser had asked for negotiations for peace.

While there are many who speak against Woodrow Wilson in America, this is not the case in Europe. In Italy, in France in Belgium, the Balkans and in England, he is looked upon as an international leader—the prime minister of mankind.

The parallel between these trying times and the days preceding the adoption of the constitution of the United States are strikingly similar. The first drafts of the constitution were ridiculed and our forefathers who framed it were villified and abused. When George Washington finally deserted public life and retired to his Mt. Vernon home, here is what a New York paper said of him: "Goodby Geo. Washington. Thank God, we're done with you.' Does not that sound familiar? Today the tallest monument in the world stands in the nation's capitol in memory of the immortal Washington. The widest one stands in honor of Abraham Lincoln. In time to come there will be a monument both the tallest in the world and the widest in the world, to Woodrow Wilson—the Prime Minister of Mankind—the Father of Peace.

Where was the League born? It was not born at the peace conference at Versailles. It was not born in 1915. It was not born in the 20th century nor the 19th, nor the 18th. It began to be born in the 16th century when our fathers came in parallel of immigration to the Western continent. These separate settlements of immigrants eventually decided to associate their interests and form the Articles of Federation. Later they threw off the yoke of the British despot and framed the constitution. During that period there was as much criticism of the leaders of the nation as now. Even Patrick Henry fought against the constitution as Johnson and Borah are fighting the League.

The League has been adopted yet America, the nation that originated it, has kept out. Those of you who read the document know that each nation has three representatives and one vote, the latter being merely the voice of the nation in passing on questions. It has been said that the British empire has 6 votes. This is true, but the five votes go to her colonies, who are practically independent.

The United States has one vote, but it must be remembered that all decisions of the League must be unanimous. Hence America with one vote could veto measures supported by Great Britain's six votes.

"As to Article 10. This part of the Covenant has been grossly misinterpreted and is sadly misunderstood. I call your attention to the fact that it does not guarantee anything. It says: 'The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve—not guarantee. It says nothing about internal integrity. It deals solely with external integrity. It does not mean that governments will be interferred with.

It means simply that the League will undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. This has nothing to do with Ireland. It has nothing to do with the governments of the members. It is simply the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, now accepted by 41 nations and applied to the round world.

Other points in the League are:

To put an end to private munition manufacture.

To end secret diplomacy.

To provide for arbitration of labor and industrial disputes.

To check the white slave traffic and the drug veil.

There are a host of provisions in the Covenant calculated to provide an opportunity for nations to take up various problems and discus them in an international wya.

Yet we, who framed the League are out of it. Shall the 81,000 of our boys who died in France have given their lives in vain?

America must enter the League or prepare herself for war on a larger scale than the world has ever known—to be ready to give up her manhood an dsap her industrial strengtn with taxes for defense.

I seem to see the phantom hosts of these boys of ours wafted across the sea, whispering to you here who dwell in happiness and prosperity. They seem to say:

"To you from falling hands we give
the torch,
Be yours to bear it higher;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep.
The poppies grow in Flanders field.

The audience that heard Dr. Jenkins was one of the most enthusiastic ever asembled in this city. He was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cook left Tuesday noon for Excelsior Springs, where they plan to remain for several weeks for the benefit of Mr. Cook's health.

Members of the local Maccabee Review are making plans for a Hallowe'en party to be given the night of October 29. Just where the affair will be given has not been decided.

Life of cotton duck, used for protecting farm machinery, sacked grain, market fruits, field crops, etc., may be prolonged and the cloth made more serviceable by simple methods of water-proofiing an mildew proofing worked out by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Clark McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Hoover, who could have had the Democratic nomination and been within a stone's throw of the White House, ends up politically by becoming a weak apologist for Senator Harding. He says the Senator is for the League of Nations without article 10, notwithstanding the Senator himself says he is not for the league with or without reservations. Herbert! Herbert! Why man, we were for you! We hailed you as the Moses who was to lead us out of the wilderness, and now 10,000 Moseses could not lead you back to the place where you lost the way!

Bless Mr. Taft's heart, how he does try to be fair! He feels keenly his obligation to the party which once made him President; but if he is not the least partisan of us all, everything considered, then we are seeing him cross-eyed. He says he is glad to have his correspondence with Mr. Wilson over the league covenant made public, since he himself has repeatedly said that Mr. Wilson invited suggestions while the covenant was making and accepted gladly such as were offered. He also says in an article contributed to the current Yale Review that there isn't anything to the idea that we can have another association of nations such as Senator Harding talks about, and he tells how disappointed all the Republican friends of the League were when the Chicago convention let Senators Johnson and Borah bluff it out of mentioning the league at all. He also says something else that no other Republican will say at this time, which is that he sees no harm in article 10 and would always have ratified the covenant as Mr. Wilson brought it over. Mr. Taft would be with us this time if it were not for the debt he owes the Republican party, though we think its obligation to him for having ever been a Republican is much the greater. Imagine so good a man being placed in the position of trying to tell us that Senator Harding doesn't exactly mean what he says! Isn't that a pickle for one to be in, gentle reader?

There is one feature of the campaign which makes it unlike any other we have seen. Suppose a visitor from a foreign country like Australia went to a news stand and tried to buy the Republican argument against the League of Nations. He could not do it. The Republican side of the debate is not to be found in the critical and national journals. Almost without exception those publications are for the League of Nations. This is true even of the Atlantic Monthly, which is as far from partisanship as anything printed in the United States. Nor it it so much that none of these publications is against the league as it is that the intellectuals as an element of our population and that chiefly contributing to such journals are almost a unit for the league. One would not have thought to see the Republican party allied with ignorance and superstition, while almost the entire weight of education was thrown to the support of the Democratic party; but that is the situation. For an exception to it one must stoop to the Liberator, which is Bolshevik; to Villard's Nation, which, while not always against the League, hates whatever Mr. Wilson likes; or to Collier's, which blew up some time ago and is still running one cylinder. As for the rest, they might be searched with a microscope and never yield any of the things being affirmed by the Republican candidates and their supporters. It is all make-believe, which is neither the sort of stuff that our standard journals publish nor the contributors to them write. It is only the kind of thing with which, as Barmum said, we love to be hum-bugged.

Miss Ivah Milem was a visitor in Cape Girardeau Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. John Marcus of Kewanee was the guest of Mrs. Elisha Johnson the first of the week. Mrs. Marcus was on her way to Dexter for a visit with friends.

One reason corn has lodges so badly is that the corn is afflicted with a root disease which causes it to go down even in a slight storm. Experiments have shown that this disease is transmitted at least partly through the seed. The United States Department of Agriculture urges that seed be field selected from healthy stalks.

MISSOURI WILL CONTEST ANY FIGHT ON SUFFRAGE

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 7.—Yesterday Attorney General McAllister received a letter from Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, president of the Missouri League of Women Voters, in which she stated that the National Anti-suffrage Association was preparing to file proceedings attacking the validity of the ratification of the equal suffrage amendment by the Missouri Legislature. The Attorney General has not so far been officially informed of any movement of the kind. In replying to Mrs. Gellhorn's letter today, he said:

"As the matter has never heretofore been presented to this department, we have given no opinion with reference to it. I will say, however that this department believes the federal suffrage amendment was legally ratified by the Missouri General Assembly, and if its validity is attacked in the courts, the department will defend the validity of the act of ratification."

Miss Rebecca Pierce was in Poplar Bluff Tuesday to attend a public meeting of the Maccabees.

Mrs. Ed Fuchs, who had been visiting relatives in Kennett since Friday, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Millie Jones accompanied by Master Fred Jones Jr., went to Cairo Tuesday to meet Miss Alice Veach of Simpson, Ill., who will enter school here.

You can clean the light window shades beautifully if you gently rub them with a soft cloth dipped into a solution of three tablespoonfuls of benzine and one pint hot water. Dry by wiping with a soft towel.

A list of growers of pure sorghum seed has been issued this year by the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, supplementing similar lists which have been published in the past on wheat, corn, and other principal cereal crops. The list si made from field inspection and enables farmers to tell the exact grade of sorghum or percentage of mixture with other varieties which is to be obtained from any grower. This service has been of great advantage to the farmers of the State.

NINE QUESTIONS ON LEAGUE WHICH COX ASKS MR. TAFT

Gov. Cox at the Coliseum Monday night propounded nine questions to former President Taft, calling upon him to explain the variance in the views expressed by Taft with reference to the League of Nations at different times. They follow:

"Ex-President Taft, in a recent statement discusses the proposals of adopting the League of Nations by leaving article 10 out of it, and responds to the suggestion with these words: 'That is exactly what we want.' I should like to ask Judge Taft these questions:

"1. Did you not in an article to the Covenanter, under the title, 'The Principle We Fought For', discuss article 10 in these words: 'The law of the league with the sanction of the power of the league, thus forbids the violation of the international commandment 'Thou shalt not steal by force.' It is the embodiment of the principle that we entered and fought this war to maintain.

"2. Did you not also, in the same article, say, 'The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared by Monroe, was article 10 limited to the aggression of non-American nations against countries of the Western Hemisphere.

"3. Did you not, in the same article also use these words: 'Atricle 10 is one of the great steps forward provided in the league for the securing of general peace.'

"4. You say that the League to Enforce Peace, of which you were chairman had no article 10 in its proposition. Shouldn't you have been more frank with the American people by telling them that your plan only had four articles in it and that your substitute for article 10 was article 3? Can you deny that in your article 3 you provided for the joint use of the military forces of the signatory Powers in event of the signatory Powers in event of violation of the conditions of the covenant?

"5. Did not your proposal carry a definite legal obligation to employ force and in this respect was it not very much more drastic than article 10 of the league?

"6. You say that Senator Harding has already voted twice for the league with reservations,' but you failed to say that your candidate within the last two weeks, very definitely announced that if he had it to do over again, he would not vote for the league, even with the Lodge reservations?

"7. You say that Senator Harding 'promises that as President he will indorse the covenant without Article 10'. To whom has he given the promise? Certainly not to Senators Johnson and Borah. Everyone knows that he has not given it to the American people. Has he given it to you? If so, is it not so much in conflict with Senator Harding's recent statement that he proposes from now on to turn his back on the league—with or without reservations—that it joins both you and him together in deliberate deception?

"8. Assuming that the pledge has been given to you, then may we not answer it with your own words, spoken at a luchcon given by the civic organizations of California, in which you said: 'The gentlemen in the Senate who are setting out to defeat this League of Nations are those I would not trust over night.'

"9. How do you reconcile your recent statement that the President was responsible for the failure to ratify the treaty with your statement in your Metropolitan Opera House speech, on March 5, 1919, as follows: " 'If the President insists, as I hope he will, that the league be incorporated in the peace treaty, and brings it back, responsibility for postponing peace is with the body that refuses to ratify it.'

"And also with that part of your speech delivered January, 1920, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, which was: 'I am inclined to think that the persons who prepared the reservations as a whole were shooting down the avenue at the White House?' "

CHAFFEE YOUTH IS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Rufus Heeb, 16 years old, living one mile from Chaffee, was brought to the St. Francis hospital early yesterday morning suffering from shotgun wounds which he accidently inflicted upon himself with a ten guage shotgun while fishing on a drainage ditch four miles from his home. The thumb on the left hand of the boy was completely severed and the flesh on the upper arm near the shoulder badly torn and mangled. Several of the shot entered his left side.

Young Heeb, according to witnesses of the accident was standing on a stump in the edge of one of the ditches engaged in shooting fish with a number of other boys about his age when attempting to lower his gun to the stump, the stock going down the side and the hammer striking the edge, discharging the gun. The young man with the other boys walked more than a mile to the car, in which they had come to the ditch, following his injury.

Dr. John St. Atvit, who assisted Dr. W. H. Wescoat of Oran, in administering surgical treatment to the injured lad, stated last night that while the injuries were serious, his condition was not grave. Amputation of the injured arm will not be necessary, he said.—Cape Sun.

CZAR'S BROTHER, REPORTED SLAIN, IS FOUND IN SIAM

Paris, October 9.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of Russia, younger brother of the late Emperor Nicholas, was not assassinated by the Bolsheviki, as has been reported, but Breshko Brsechkovsky, a Russian au- it now in Siam, according to Nicholas toh, wriitng in the Figaro.

He aserts the Grand Duke escaped from Perm, where he was interned by the Bolsheviki, and fled to the depths of Siberia. Later he reached Siam after a long, adventurous voyage, and was received by King Chao Fa Maha Vajravud, who married a Russian lady while fininshing his military education in Petrograd.

Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Kendall went Tuesday afternoon to St. Louis for a few days visit. While there they plan to attend the Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star, which is in session this week.

MISSOURI CROP PREDICTED TO YIELD 227,428,000 BUSHELS

Increase Is 52,000,000 Over Harvest of Last Year.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 11.—Advance information as to the Missouri crop report, given out late this evening by the State Board of Agriculture and the Government Crop Estimate Bureau, places the corn crop of the state of 227,248,000 bushels, an increase of 52,000,000 bushels over the 1919 yield. The complete report will not be given out until Monday. The advance information follows:

The prospective corn yield in Missouri will be shown to be 34 bushels from a condition of 87 per cent, an increase of 3 points during September and 85 per cent of the acreage fully matured requiring fourteen days, from October 1 to mature the late corn, of which there is a considerable amount in the eastern part of the state.

Recent frosts have damaged 15 per cent of the acreage, but the weather has been favorable since. The greatest damage from frost is in the eastern thrid of the state, the greatest in New Madrid County, where 35 per cent of the acreage was hit, with expected reduction of 15 per cent in yield.

The oat crop yield will be announced as 31 bushels per acre, against 27 last year, with fine quality of 92 per cent, yielding 43,827,000, against 38,-259,000 bushels last year.

Farmers have marketed 55 per cent of their 1920 wheat crop with the highest marketing in the Western third. Central and Southeast sections, where most of the crop is produced.

Pastures are exceptionally good, in most sections at 92 per cent, but in the east-central section recovery has been very slow from the damage drought of the summer. Fall army worms destructive in many places.

Apple condition is 42 per cent, pears, 62; great loss occurring in north and northeast sections from heavy wind and hail.

Wheat seeding, corn cutting, sorghum making and gathering fall garden crops are the daily tasks. No general interest is found in cattle feeding, and hogs are late going on feed with fewer numbers than last year. The outlook is not bright at thsi time for increased wheat seeding acreage, because of current low market price situation.

The Sikeston Standard $2.00 per year

SIKESTON STANDARD

T. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line 10c
Financial statements for banks $6.00
Probate notices, minimum $5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties $2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States $2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

For Representative.

The voters of the Sikeston District may not be so well acquainted with the Democratic nominee for the Legislature, Hon. R. R. Sullivan, as they are with Dr. Malone, the Republican nominee, so The Standard hastens to acquaint the voters with him. He was born in Western Kentucky, educated in the schools of that community, finished at the Valparoiso, Ind., Normal, now the Valparaiso University, taught school for eight years, was in the mercantile business for a while, has dealt quite extensively in live stock, and has farmed for many years, is now fifty years of age, is a pleasant and polished gentleman, well read, and stands for better schools, better pay for teachers, better roads and better community interests. Has been a resident of Scott County for the past fifteen years and is known by his neighbors as a Christian gentleman, one who has a mind of his own, and a neighbor that one appreciates. From now until election Mr. Sullivan will devote considerable of his time to the campaign and hopes to be able to meet the voters of every section of the county.

Lillian Russell, actress, she of the many husbands and divers and sundry gentlemen friends, has taken the stump to tell the good women of the country how to vote, and that will be for the Republicans!

* * * *

Everything in The Standard family from 'Grandma to the baby" took a whirl at the wheel during fair week. Some were able to ride home, some walked, but none missed a meal and all seemed to think they had a fine time.

* * * *

C. L. Blanton, Jr., left for St. Louis Saturday evening to represent The Standard at a meeting of the Democratic Press Asociation in that city Monday afternoon, and to listen to the speech of Gov. Cox of Ohio. The editor learns the young man attended the press meeting all right, but haven't learned who he did hear speak.

* * * *

"It (the League of Nations) took possession of the spiritual imagination of America and great scholars and students and preachers of every current of public thought and every religious creed gave it the most careful consideration, after which your church, and I care not whether you be Gentile or Jew, Catholic or Protestant, the official head of your church in America or elsewhere approved the League of Nations and urged its ratification by the Senate of the United States."—Gov. Cox.

* * * *

Alex Thompson, Socialist, who has been for sale at any time to any party for any purpose, recently took the political census of a part of the Second Ward for the Republicans of Sikeston. At one home he asked the lady as to her political affiliations and was told that she knew little about politics, hadn't given it much thought, but that her husband was a Democrat. Alex, knowing the woman to be a Catholic, told her if the Democrats were elected and the League of Nations adopted, it meant that the World would be against the Catholics. Some argument!

* * * *

Kentucky once led in hemp production, but has turned to more profitable crops and relinquished the lead to Wisconsin, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The Badger State cultivated 7,000 acres, half the country's total, this year, followed by Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and California, with Kentucky sixth.

Are You for Single Tax?

The voters of the State of Missouri, irrespective of politics, are overwhelmingly opposed to the single tax idea of making land pay all the taxes. This was submitted to a vote of the people under the initiative petitions as a proposed amendment to the constitution and so badly defeated that it hardly received enough votes anywhere in the State to pay for counting. It was supposed that this overwhelming vote of the people was an end to effort to tax land only in this state. Afoundling from the single tax idea followed, however, but it did not assume the name of its sire. It was hatched by the old state tax commission in the shape of place enormous valuations on the land of the State, farms and city homes, and an abortive effort was made to jam it through the state board of equalization in the late spring of 1917. Three men stood square against it. These men were: John L. Sullivan, Secretary of State; George H. Middlekamp, State Treasurer and Frank W. McAllister, Attorney General.

The three men here named contended that in place of it being the duty of the tax commission to see how high the valuation could be placed on farms and city homes, that it should try and force some of the hidden wealth of the state to bear its share of taxes. They pointed to the enormous sums of money shown by the sworn statements of the bank officials of the state as being on deposit in their institutions that was not taxed, high class securities that were not listed and a great many millions of taxable securities that were never listed and yet drew big interest. They said to the tax commission: "Assess the property that has never been assessed before property that has always paid its full share is made to pay several times its just share in taxes."

The people who own farms and city homes in Missouri will hardly vote for George E. Hackmann, Republican candidate for State Auditor in view of his past record in voting to enormously increase the assessed valuation of farms and city property, as recommended by the discredited old state tax commision—the body that was kicked out of office by the last legislature. Mr. Hackmann was a member of the state board of equalization during the brief life of the old tax commission and its efforts to enormously increase the taxes on the farms and city homes, and he voted to support the commission. That he didn't succeed in fastening big tax burdens on the people of the state was no fault on his part. He did the best he could and all he could do. The owners of farms and city homes will remember Mr. Hackmann November 2 and they will see to it that he is retired to private life.

You can never tell when you are going to be brought to the bar of justice, so this is to put you on your guard. A prosecuting attorney is to be elected this time. Would you rather be prosecuted by a man full of lemon or vanilla extract, or white mule, or by one who has never gone in for stronger things than lemon soda? Those in this end of the county know how one of the candidates has treated a public trust in the past so take no chance of disgracing this office in the future, but to a man and woman vote for B. Hugh Smith, a jagless man.

* * * *

We are showing a nice line of Ladies Muslin Underwear at the right prices.—Pinnell Store Co.

Fooling Women Voters.

It is proverbial that women hate war—accordingly, the upholders of the Republican cause in this campaign from the most intelligent, who really know what the Covenant means, to the common run, who merly repeat what they are told to say, are seeking to persuade the women voters that the League of Nations is a league for war, not for peace. It has all the appearance of a conspirarcy of misrepresentation. They insist that women cannot and must not vote for the candidate who believes in the League because Article X would surely involve us in war; it would compel us, even against our will, to send our soldiers to fight in every war originating in a European quarrel; they would have to be sent if the Council called them. Surely women cannot with a clear conscience, vote for a candidate who wants to put the United States into the League, thus exposing their husbands and sons to the imminent danger of being sent out of the country to be killed.

The women voters would make ill us of their privilege if they accepted these teachings as gospel. A voter, man or woman, ought with diligence to try to understand the issues of the campaign. Let them seek the truth. Let the women voters examine the Covenant for themselves, faithfully study it until they come at its true meaning. They will discover that Article X is no, as the Republicans would have them believe, the whole League. Let them carefully note the safeguards of peace that would come into effect before an appeal is made to Article X. They will find that there are many of these safeguards. They were set forth in detail in these columns last Sunday. There is the general agreement of all the members of the League to maintain open, just and honorable relations among themselves, to be guided by the principles of Justice and to respect treaty obligations; there are provisions for the reduction of armaments, for an inquiry to every cause of quarrel, to the end that time may be had for reflection and war be averted; there are provisions for a reference of differences to arbitration, to inquiry by the Council, to the Root-Phillimore Permanent Court of International Justice. There is the penalty of expulsion from the League for violation of any of its covenants; and as a last resort before invoking the provisions of Article X there is the dreadful penalty of an international boycott upon nations making war in violation of their pledged faith under the Covenant.

Mr. Taft has declared that the objections to Article X "will not bear examination." That Article X will not involve us in war, he says, "unless there is a world conspiracy, as in this war, in which case the earlier we get into the war the better." The Republican interpretation of Article X is flagrantly false, and their tactics in presenting that article as practically the whole of the League, suppressing all mention of its safeguards of peace, is a culpable concealment of truth. The women voters will not use the ballot intelligently or understandingly if they blindly accept the guidance of these misleading teachers.

Nor should the women let themselves be carried away by loud outcries against the Administration and all its works, especially the League of Nations. Senator Harding declared on Tuesday last that "no American can be simultaneously for Article X and for the Constitution of our Republic." That suggests a very profitable line of inquiry for women voters. Let them ascertain for themselves by a short course of reading in the early history of this Republic what was said about the Constitution when it was submitted to the States for ratification. They will learn that the anti-Federalists declared it to be "as deep and wicked a conspiracy as ever was invented in the darkest ages against the liberties of a free people." They insisted that the States would be overawed, their sovereignty destroyed, just as the Republicans now insist that the League would destroy our sovereignty. It would establish a Prussian militia, it would authorize the issue of search warrants, the laying of excise taxes and poll taxes with the penalty of death upon those who dared to complain of them. Did the friends of the Constitution cite the authority of Washington and Franklin in its support? The reply from the anti-Federalists was that "Washington was a fool by nature and Franklin a fool from age." Pamphlets containing copies of the Constitution were burnt by mobs in the public square.

Some of the women voters may observe that in certain Republican quarters they are counting the days until Mr. Wilson goes out of office. When Washington retired from the Presidency the leading anti-Federalist paper had this to say: "The man who is the source of all the misfortunes of the country * * * * is no longer possessed of the power to multiply evils on the United States." It is further rejoiced that "the name of Washington from this day ceases to give currency to political iniquity and to legalize corruption". In his just indignation at these assaults Washington declared in a letter to Jefferson that the acts of his Administration had been misrepresented "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter or even a common picketpocket."

The fame of Washington and faith in the Constitution have gloriously survived these venomous attacks. The women voters may candidly inquire whether the pen of history is not likely to erase the furious current abuse of the Administration and the League and give them that place which men with minds free from partisan passion already foresee they will occupy. It would be deplorable and foolish for voters of either sex to accept at face value all the denunciations of the President and of the Covenant which partisanship can invent and zeal in detraction put forth. But above all, the women voters, newly come into possession of the privilege they so long have sought, have a duty they cannot evade without discredit. They must show the country that the privilege they will exercise was not unworthy conferred. As new voters they are not obliged to be unthinking partisans to vote just as their fathers, brothers or husbands vote. They are under a high moral obligation to vote intelligently.—New York Times.

Not a Matter of Flavor.

One who evidently speaks from experience says a girl's surpise in getting her first kiss is to find that there is no taste to it. Taste, indeed! The palate is properly numb at such an impact. A kiss isn't a matter of flavor. If it were, the Lord knows there are onions enough. Where there are thrills, tickle, throb, titillation and tremors who in the mischief can think of taste!—Louisville Lyre.

Grain dust and similar mill siftings appear harmless, filtered through the air and ignited in a closed structure, they are as deadly as dynamite. Such explosions cost 80 lives and $7,000,000 property damage in 1919. The United States Department of Agriculture dust-explosion investigation service has practically eliminated the evil.

Three of a Kind.

The farmer's son decided to invest in a mule instead of a horse, and he bought a handsome animal as mules go. Taking his lady friend to ride one day, he was stopped by the traffic policeman, and when the whistle blew the mule was of a different opinion and refused to budge. The policeman looked on a moment and then said, persuaseively: "Aw, come on—the three of yez—come on!"—Houston Post.

Mrs. Mary Gaty of St. Louis, who has been visiting Mrs. W. E. Hollingsworth and Mrs. Wm. Haymon, returned home Tuesday morning.

Appelton shellers make money for their owners.—Farmers Supply Co.

Liked Her Mother.

Six-year-old Margaret often played with Nellie, a neighbor's little girl. One rainy day the two were just starting across the clean kitchen floor at Margaret's home when the latter's mother, seeing their muddy shoes, headed them off and sent them out to play on the porch. After a moment Nellie remarked:

"My mother don't care how much I run over the kitchen floor."

There was quite a long interval of silence. Then Margaret remarked:

'I wish I had a nice, dirty mother like you've got, Nellie.'—Galveston News.

Appelton shellers last longer.—Farmers Supply Co.

For Sale at a Big Bargain

Dodge Brothers 1920 Model Sedan. Has run only 2500 miles. Is in perfect condition and never has been hurt. Has good cord tires and an extra tire. Is equipped with shock absorbers and cut out.

Will sell for $1800. Regular price $2310, and as equipped, $2385. Address

Letter Box 147
Oran, Mo.

We're different you and me
In size and shape and form—
That's why you should **tailored** be,
And show off all your charm!

—Or to hide your peculiarities, perhaps.

For that new suit, or to fix the old one, See

M. L. WEISS
Sikeston's Tailor for Years Sikeston, Mo.

Scott County Abstract Co.
BENTON - MISSOURI
Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County
W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

Everybody Likes "Comics"

AND it's a mighty good thing that we do. The world would surely be a sad place without a regular ration of smiles to make us forget our troubles.

Don't let the kids monopolize the Sunday Globe-Democrat Comic Section. Give it the "once over" yourself.

Smile with Polly and Her Pals—Barney Google—Just Boy—and the Katzenjammer Kids. They're all real gloom chasers. Don't miss them Sunday in the great

Globe-Democrat Comic Section

What is Sunday without the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The Reliable Paper

With Its Great Comic Section—Its Fascinating Magazine Section—Its Beautiful Art-gravure Picture Section—Its Incomparable Society Section—Its Sport News Written by Experts—And Its Complete and Always Reliable News from Everywhere

Here Is Part of the Feast of Features in Next Sunday's Globe-Democrat:

The Coming Home of the Soldier Dead—A story from the door of the great Hamburg-American line pier at Hoboken, N. J., where thousands of soldier dead are gathered in formal rank and file. No tinsel, no crape, no immortelles. Just the essential things.

Mrs. Levering—A remarkable fiction story, complete in this issue, dealing with a divorce case, a wounded heart, an appendicitis operation and a strange meeting in the hospital. A story that baffles to the end.

The Philosophy of Godfrey Gloom—Taking up a chapter in the life of the dean of the unterrified Democracy of Amity, Indiana, and what happened when he arrived in New York to see the sights on the sly.

The Restless Sex—Another installment of the latest and best novel by Robert W. Chambers.

Embers of Romance—A wonderful fiction story with an interesting love angle and a duel over a dolled-up girl from the city. One of Emmet F. Harte's best stories.

A Little Spurt by Lulu—Another of the highly interesting Shorty and Torchy stories by Sewell Ford. A story you will enjoy.

Training Them Up in the Movies—A letter of advice from Maurice Tourneur. How he selects the extras and later elevates them to the position of stars.

Fashions in Paris—In the French capitol they say that skirts are to be longer, which, being translated, means in France they have reached about as high as ours in New York have reached. As yet, however, the declaration of longer skirts cannot be taken too seriously, for all the newer models are still becomingly short.

Order It From ROSCOE MARKS, SIKESTON Order It Now!

PERSONAL AND POINTED POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

With every civilized country in the world except four, having joined the League of Nations, is the prospect of war greater by being a member of the League than standing alone? The bunk that some is giving out that if the Democrats win it means war is beyond comprehension.

* * * *

The editor of The Standard wants it strictly understood that the insinuations put out around Sikeston by some women that Mrs. C. L. Blanton had signed up as a member of the Republican Club is a damned lie, and was given out with malicious intent. No C. L. Blanton's have, nor will, sign such a card.

* * * *

It's surely going some when the Republicans pass out the dope to Protestant women that if Cox and the League of Nations are put over that Catholic countries will be put over "we Americans." To the Catholic women is told that Cox and the League of Nations means that the League is banded against the Catholics! Catching them coming and going, and church members saying it, too.

* * * *

The Standard is told on pretty straight authority that Dr. Malone, who is the Republican candidate for the Legislature, had declared in public to Chas. M. Hay while he was in Sikeston, that he intended to vote at the Democratic primary for the first time in his life. It is likewise whispered that he DID vote a Democratic ticket at the primary. Now he is the Republican candidate for the Legislature. Just where does the Doctor stand?

* * * *

Some of the Republican women, members of the D. A. R., the W. C. T. U., and the churches, will have a bitter pill to swallow in signing a card to vote for every candidate on their ticket when they hit the name of Joe Moore for Prosecuting Attorney. He was appointed by Hadley to fill out an unexpired term as Probate Judge and was incapacitated by liquor almost the entire three months as such officer. He was on divers and sundry sprees when City Attorney of Sikeston and had to resign. He was frequently fined by the Mayor when he was Police Judge, for being drunk and disorderly. Good women, how can you take such a dove to your bossoms!

* * * *

Thank goodness the Democrats have a platform to stand on that requires no lying to make it fit all occasions. It is plain and means what it says. The Republicans have a make-shift affair that by using a monkey-wrench to twist around attempt to make it mean every side of every question, for instance: Borah and Johnson, and the other bitter enders, are tickled at the interpretation Harding puts on the League of Nations, while Taft, Wickersham, et al, say Harding means to have a League of Nations, but not the one the Democrats want.

* * * *

All sorts of stories are being told by Republicans in some quarters to secure recruits to their party for the November election. The latest to reach The Standard happened right here in Sikeston and was told the editor Wednesday evening by a man who has been a life-long Democrat. It was like this: A Republican woman ward leader went to the wife of this Democrat and asked her if she was against war that would likely take her boys to Europe. This mother said she was. The ward leader then asked if she would be willing to join a movement to prevent war and sign a petition to that effect. The mother said yes, and asked the leader to put her name down. When the he voter came home, he was informed of this petition and explained to his wife that she had signed up as a member of the Republican Club and promised to vote the ticket from top to bottom. Thereupon the wife called the ward leader over the phone and told her to return or destroy the card. The Standard editor called the ward leader and questioned her as to the story, which she denied, but qualified by saying that she did ask for and get the mother to join the Republican Club. It was our full intention to print the names of the parties, but as one denied it, there was one against one and no proof. There has been too much misinformation and deception given in this campaign and it shows that the Republican party is in a very bad predicament for campaign material.

A Moral Collapse.

Just after Senator Harding had stated that he desired the rejection of the League Mr. Hoover made a speech in which he declared that the Republican Party and its candidate were pledged to "put into living being the principle of an organized association of nations for the preservation of peace." In the carrying out of that promise, he added, there will be a "test of the earlier sincerity, integrity and statesmanship of the Republican Party." This is but the latest of the contradictions and false pretenses into which the Republican campaign has plunged. The voters are left asking in amazement: "Which set of Republicans is trying to deceive the other?"

It is by now plain enough that Senator Harding simply wants the votes of both. Their irreconcilable differences are not his affair; his motto is: "Just vote for me, and settle your quarrels after the election in the best way you can." Meanwhile he has again shown that he is ready to talk on both sides of the League. Only don't press him for anything specific. His mind is on the subject of the League, a mighty maze without a plan. And he is rather proud of veering with every wind. We have had weather-vanes in our politics before, but no Presidential candidate was ever so innocent-minded as Mr. Harding in fancying that he is able to point in two opposite directions at the same time without bing detected.

He is, however, now universally detected. And the effect of his two-faced surrender, now to Borah, now to Hoover, is to create among open-eyed Republicans not only disgust but revulsion. When Mr. Herbert Parsons publicly resents the insult to his intelligence offered by Harding's speeches, which Mr. Parsons bluntly calls "mush", we may be sure that thousands of Republicans are privately of the same mind. They may not do openly what Mr. Parsons has done, but their thoughts are with him and the votes of many of them will also be with him. As the campaign enters its last stages the most conspicuous feature of it is the moral breakdown of the Republicans. Far from rousing enthusiasm, the managers and the nominee have induced something very like nausea.—New York Times.

Mrs. C. T. Meldrum and daughter, Mrs. Mills of Oklahoma, visited in Charleston Wednesday.

The Three Major Lies.

The three major lies which the political and personal enemies of President Wilson perists in about the covenant of the League of Nations were discussed at length by Gov. Cox in his speech at the Coliseum and their utter falsity was demonstrated to any mind willing to accept the truth.

These three lies are:

First, that the League is Mr. Wilson's League, that it was Wilson who wrote the covenant.

Second, that it is a League to promote war, not to maintain peace.

Third, that the stubborn refusal of Mr. Wilson to accept any changes in the text, his imperious demand that the covenant be ratified as submitted to the Senate without the dotting of an "i" or the crosing of a "t" had "scrapped the League."

In reply to Lie No. 1, Mr. Cox showed that the League of Nations was the product of the greatest minds of civilization; that long before we had entered the war, statesmen of all the nations, the so-called neutrals as well as those engaged in the struggle, realized that this was the last word war the world could stand and that some way to prevent war had to be devised if civilization was to endure. Our entrance into the war necessarily brought us into the work of arranging and, if possible, of perpetuating peace. But Woodrow Wilson did not undertake, single-handed and alone, to perform America's part in the drafting of the League covenant. He solicited and received suggestions from Republicans like former President Taft, Judges Hughes and Mr. Root, and those suggestions, with few exceptions, were incorporated into the instrument and are there today.

But if Lie No. 1, mean and spiteful as it is, may be charged to personal and political hatred, what shall be said of the monstrous insult to the intelligence and good faith of the world which Lie No. 2 offers in declaring the League of Nations is a conspiracy, not to safeguard peace, but to wage war? The best answer is to expose the lie, and that is what Mr. Cox did, conclusively, by considering the causes of war and the means for eliminating or frustrating such causes as provided by the covenant.

The four causes of war, Mr. Cox pointed out, are land lust, secret treaties, excessive armament, which inevitably engenders the spirit of militarism, and, last, the custom of Kings to declare war on their own motion.

Before all of those causes the covenant has thrown formidable barriers. The great state of the future, lusting for the land of its weaker neighbor, cannot cross that neighbor's frontier, on conquest bent, without bringing down on its own head the stern disapproval of all the League members, which means the civilized world. That is the meaning of Article X, aptly defined by Mr. Cox as the international commandment, thou shalt not steal. It is inconceivable that any nation would defy the public opinion of the world, to say nothing of challenging the wrath and force of the world by attempting to outrage and plunder a smaller people. Such an act would be self-destructive. Article X is a guarantee of peace, and it is a guarantee which will function without restort to arms because no nation, unless utterly mad, would dare declare war upon the world, which is what it will have to do if it attempts to plunder another nation. And before the nations apply force to an offending nation there are processes of delay, arbitration, adjustment which are almost sure to prevent war.

That secret treaties have been a prolific cause of war is one of history's oldest and most tragic truths. Under such practice no nation knew, or could know, the designs of other nations. All the Governments of Europe were involved in partnerships and pacts as late as 1914, about which the peoples of Europe were kept in ignorance. Nor can it be forgotten that the head of the department of modern history in our own Washington University asserted early in the world war that the United States was a member of a defensive alliance with France and England. He was mistaken, of course, but it would not be surprising, just the same, if we had become enmeshed in the web of intrigue which secret diplomacy had woven around the world. Well, secret diplomacy has been killed by the League of Nations, which requires that every agreement entered into between nations shall be filed with the secretariat of the League.

So with armament. No nation ready and equipped for conquest, "down to the last button," as was Germany in 1914, will ever again menace the security of nations and the lives of men and women and children. The covenant will strictly limit arms and armies and fleets, to the vast economic relief of mankind and permanent freedom from the scourge of war.

As for war by the nod of Kings, the covenant requires the submission to the League council of any controversy which the disputants are unable to settle themselves, and stipulates a period of nine months for consideration and arbitration before resort to arms. As a matter of fact, compulsory arbitration does not apply as to Kings who by a nod can plunge peoples into war. Those Kings are gone. The last specimens of this medieval genus, the last pincheck Napoleons, now twiddle their helpless thumbs in contemptible exile.

Finally, as to the charge that Wilson demanded the ratification of he treaty precisely as submited, Mr. Cox presented the Hitchcock reservations, which met every honest objection in the Senate to ratification, which expressly stipulated that our Congress alone could declare war and which Presiden Wilson approved and was ready to accept. But the Senate oligarchy, organized to down Wilson at any cost, and to fabricate a campaign issue at any cost, rejected the Hitchcock reservations and resumed heir mendacious chant about Wilson's insistence that no "i" be dotted, no "t" crossed.

Slowly but surely the truth as Mr. Cox is preaching it in plain, forceful language, is overtaking the three lies. The consequence is that Mr. Cox, badly beaten, apparently, a month ago, is today a contender and gaining with every stride.—Post-Dispatch.

Girl Students Leave Hall When President Is Criticised.

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 13.—During an address to the girl students of Greensboro College here today by Mrs. James W. Longstreet, wife of the Confederate General, in which the League of Nations, President Wilson and Gov. Cox were criticised, the students rose in a body, marched into the halls and gave repeated cheers for the league, President Wilson and Gov. Cox.

According to officials of the college, which is a Methodist institution, Mrs. Longstreet said she came here under the auspices of a congressional committee to talk on Americanism.

Members of the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy later issued a statement condemning Mrs. Longstreet's action in delivering a political address before students of the institution.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

VALVE-IN-HEAD BUICK MOTOR CARS

Buick prices are standardized and stabilized by Buick methods.

They are based on the cost of production, plus a fair margin of profit.

They are not now, nor have they ever been, fictitious or inflated.

Buck cars are built of selected materials purchased from reliable sources. These materials are purchased on contracts far in advance of their use. The cost is constant through the life of the contract.

Buick workmen are skilled mechanics, commanding wages proportionate to their ability. To arbitrarily reduce the wages of these men in the endeavor to lower Buick prices would be at once unfair and unbusinesslike. It would invite disaster.

Such advances as Buick has made in the past have been justifiable. They have not only covered increases in production costs, but improvements that have been incorporated in the car.

The Buick standard of value rather than price, stands firm and unmoved, and prices can only decline when lowered costs of labor and materials allow a lessened production expense.

Buick Value Will Be Maintained!

¶ **Should there occur unexpected reductions in labor or materials that affect costs and justify lower list prices on Buick cars, prior to May 1st, 1921, the amount of such reduction will be refunded to the purchaser.**

Taylor Implement and Auto. Co.
DISTRIBUTORS
Sikeston, Missouri

FINE FOOTWEAR

New Novelty Boots in combination of Satin and Suede, for the ladies who are looking for something original and new. First showing this week.

Also a big showing of conservative styles with either low or high heel. Wonderful lasts for school wear.

Buckner Ragsdale Store Company
"Style Headquarters"

Miss Laura Lee Turner went Tuesday to Bird's Point to visit Miss Amma Shelby.

Lutheran services will be held at the I. O. O. F. hall Sunday evening 7:30 o'clock. Rev. A. Fritze, who has taken charge of Lutheran Missionary work at Sikeston, Chaffee, and Lilbourn, will conduct the services. These places were formerly in Rev. A. H. Kerstner's care.

J. T. Stinson and X. Caverno returned Wednesday from a business trip to St. Louis.

There will be no picture shown tonight (Friday) at the Methodist church. The following Friday night, October 22, "Romance," a United Artists Corporation film, released in the early summer, will be shown. This picture starring Dorris Keane has been immensely popular.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

Speeches will be made at 7:30 p. m. at the following schoolhouses on the dates below:

Miner, Monday, October 18
Sand Prairie, Tuesday, Oct. 19
McMullin, Wednesday, Oct. 20
Rootwad, Thursday, October 21

Men and women speakers will discuss the issues of the campaign. A school of instruction for women voters will be held. The County Candidates will be present.

The public is invited irrespective of political persuasion.

HERBERT W. PARSONS DESERTS THE REPUBLICANS

Oct. 8, 1920.

Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

My Dear Chairman—I hereby resign from the Republican County Committee, no longer being a Republican under the law.

It is my intention to vote for Cox for President. I am for the League of Nations. Cox is for "going in"; Harding is not for "going in," though in the Senate he voted for "going in". So I am for Cox.

The League of Nations offers the one practical opportunity for this generation to unite the nations in an effort to prevent war and effect disarmament. Democracies only make striking changes under the stress of great emotions. It was while fresh with the recollection of the millions of lives lost, the terrible sufferings endured and the billions of property destroyed that the people of the world would, if at all, rouse themselves to an arrangement designed to prevent repetition of such a horror. The fainter the rcollection became, the less was the likelihood of action. We are told that the American people are tired of the League. They wil be more tired of it after March 4. Less will be possible then than now.

Harding's expresions scattered thru his speeches about an association of nations, an amended league and preserving what is good in the treaty—expressions plainly designed to secure the votes of pro-league Republicans, but intermingled with expressions equally designed to give comfort to those who wish the League scrapped—have induced many distinguished Republicans who desire to see the United States enter the League to support Harding. They are being deceived.

Harding will not accomplish anything constructive. All his talk is mush. He says he has no international program and that it is folly to be specific. He is a member of the Senate and of its Committee on Foreign Relations, and has thus had before him the treaty and the League for over a year, and he now says that he does not know what should be done. He never will know. He is negative and sentimental. On one point he is definite: He is not for what, after a year's considration, he voted for in the Senate, the League with the Lodge reservations, although this is the solution which would come nearest to satisfying American aspirations and is substantially what will work out by the election of Cox.

Harding's real policy will be to do—not what honor or the peace of the world requires—but what he will be squeezed into doing by the opposing pressures of the conflicting forces supporting him. It may be nothing at all, so long as it serves as a compromise to preserve harmony in the Republican Party and make possible continued Republican control of the Senate. In politics the man who is ignorant or a straddler or a sentimentalist—by which I mean a man who is unctuous in talk, but a cipher in action—compromises only one way—and that is, the way of those who know what they want and are determined to have it. Harding's delay and fatuity will result in "the scrapping of the League," if America's abstaining from it can scrap it, for he will be willing to sacrifice the League, even the world court as part of it, to the comfort of harmony.

The cause, the greatest of our day, calls for the aggressive, positive leadership of Cox, not the self-confessed ignorance of Harding. No straddler can lead a cause.

The many years of hard work that I have given to the Republican Party, the honors which it has bestowed upon me, the confidence that many of its members have shown in me, the valued friendships that I have made among its active members, and the splendid struggles for better government and improved conditions in which I have engaged with you and others have made me reluctant to take this step.

But before the war I was for "a" League of Nations." My experiencs during the war, which, as you know, were at fairly close range, strengthened this conviction and created in me an intense desire to do what I could to prevent future war, and therefore since the war I have been for "the League of Nations.

An international court is not sufficient. It would not have stopped the great war. One nation cannot prevent war. The nations must unite. Most of them have. To insist that the thirty-eight who have now joined the League forsake it and go into an asociation of nations which is to be designed along American lines, when Harding discovers what those are, is no way to promote frindly relations between them and us, even if they could be persuaded to put up with such toploftiness on our part. The way to promote friendly rlations is to act, to join the league with such reservations as we think ought to be made in fairness to ourselves.

The issue is not between the League as Wilson brought it and the League with reservations. The situation in the Senate is such that the treaty cannot be ratified in the form in which Wilson brought it. There will be reservations such as will relieve America of obligations, even moral, under Article X, and will render Congress wholly free to declare war or not in any given case. The issue to the American voter is between going into the League with reservations and not going into it at all. Harding is and will be for not going into it at all. The only likelihood that the United States will, under Harding, enter the League is that he will find it impossible to erect an association of nations or a new league and so will have to crawl into this one.

To me it is monstrously immoral not to go into the League at all and to let slip this one opportunity to join in a great effort to prevent future war. I shall vote, therefore, for Cox as the certain way to have the United States join the League and do her full share to preserve the peace of the world by reservations making it clear that it is only the Congress that has the right, untrammeled, to commit us to war.

Yours truly,
HERBERT PARSONS.

Baptist Church

Our revival services are now in progress. We hope that all who have an interest in the betterment of your town may join with us in these services.

We are now having day sevices at 10 o'clock each morning during the week except Saturday and Monday. The evening service will begin at 7:15. Come early and enjoy the song service. The choir is doing some really fine singing. Also come and hear the Evangelist. He will give a special illustrated sermon for the children on Sunday morning. If you are a member of our church, you are under obligation to come. All others are invited.

Methodist Church

Regular services will be held Sunday at the Methodist church, Rev. Barnes will preach Sunday morning on "Man in the Making." Sunday night's service will be a review of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" with the subject of "Conscience and Life."

No Chance

Some profiteers slipped into heaven (They only numbered six or seven), St. Peter addressed the angel fold, "Kiss good-by to your streets of gold."—American Legion Weekly.

The Sikeston Standard $2.00 per year

PREDICT BANKRUPTCY UNLESS PRICES ARE RAISED

Washington, October 13.—"General bankruptcy and ruin are inevitable" unless some immediate remedy is found to relieve the present price situation as it affects the farmer, says a report submitted to the agricultural conference here today by a general committee appointed to study the situation.

The report was adopted by the conference without a dissenting vote.

The committee blames the federal reserve system for present prices, charging that it has arbitarily withheld from assisting the basic industry of this country to maintain a level of prices that at least meet the cost of production.

Declaring that the condition of the mind of the farm population is "ominous", the committee says, "this state of mind can only be changed by a frank and fair attitude on the part of those in authority—the test of which can be only their acts."

The committee says "it is wrong as a matter of policy artificially to press down prices of commodities, and it is particularly wrong to begin with the raw commodities, for such a program inevitably forces upon the producer the heaviest burden of reconstruction and readjustment."

The report of the committee says the present situation was brought about by the following official acts:

"Restriction of credits.

"Raising the rate of discount on farm products.

"Discontinuance of the War Finance Corporation.

"The statements given out by the Secretary of the Treasury, the governor of the Fderal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks have been construed to the effect that commodity prices, particularly the price of farm products, were too high and that a prewar basis, or an approximation of a pre-war basis of prices must be reached within a short time. The consequent effect of these utterances upon the member banks of the Federal Reserve systems and the banking industry of the country generally was to cause them to withhold accommodations because of the fear that the security taken would necessarily decline.

"The action of the Federal Reserve Board in counting the bonds held by member banks as part of the commercial credit of the banks holding these bonds thereby enormously decreasing the power of such banks to extend the needed credits to the agricultural interests of their respective communities.

"Your committee feels that the officials of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System have exceeded their authority when they publicly announced opinion as to prices of farm products, which have resulted in disastrous price declines."

The committee further reports that it is of the opinion "that the functions of these institutions, as expressed in the law are to dsicharge the duties imposed on them by the law and spirit of the law, regardless of what effect it may or may not have upon the markets of the country and price of commodities. We believe that the rate of discount should be determined, first, by the character of the paper offered for discount and, secondly, by the aggregate earnings of the Federal Reserve System and that the rate should not be used as a weapon to deflate prices or discourage proper loans and commercial transactions.

"We, therefore, insist that the federal reserve officers and officers of the Treasury department shall discontinue and desist from issuing statements of their opinion as to prices and their attitude towards the trend of commercial events."

The committee recommends that the rate of discount for the marketing of the agrciultural products be made as low as justified by a sound business and that the rate on a fixed or certain class of paper shall be uniform and that the rate be not changed during the period of crop marketing. If the Federal Reserve officers will take such action at once, the report says, "with particular reference to a more liberal policy in extending credits for the encouragement of exports, we believe that the distress and unrest among the farmers fo the country will be greatly relieved."

"Prices of commodities that farmers receive wil be determined by the law of supply and demand, if artificial and gainful advices and statements are withheld," the report continues. "The question for these officials (Treasury and Federal Reserve Board) to determine is what rate of interest and re-discount is justifiable under the law and to leave the question of the marketing and prices to the natural laws of commerce.

"The people who consume our products are, or should be vitally interested in the solution of these problems, for as long as we have a decadent agriculture, we are sure to have an increasing cost of living."

36 in. Percales 35c per yard.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Fisher and Mrs. Ada Lennox are visiting this week in St. Louis.

Several members of the Sikeston band went to Gray Ridge to help play at a "Shadow Party." ? ? ?

Mr. and Mrs. Aulton Cravens visited Mr. Craven Sr., in Caruthersville Wednesday and Thursday.

All our $3.00 and $3.25 silk and georgtte crepes, crepe de chines and satins $2.75.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. de Cant, who has been in St. Louis on business for the Sikeston Mercantile Co., returned Thursday morning.

Mrs. J. R. Joyce of Vanduser, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Jones, returned home Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. S. I. Grojean, who has been visiting her son, Louis Jones and family since August, returned Thursday to her home in St. Louis.

Mrs. A. C. Etzell left Thursday morning for a two weeks visit in Metropolis, Harrisburg and other points in Southern Illinois.

Mrs. J. E. Smith Sr. and "Snookie" left Thursday afternoon for a brief stay in St. Louis. They will also visit "Billy" Smith in Alton before returning home.

Miss Della Hollister of Chicago arrived Thursday morning for a visit with her brother, C. W. Hollister. She will go from here to Dexter to visit her mother and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Belden are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, born to them Tuesday, October 12. The little Miss has been named Mary Frances.

Mrs. Louis Farrell was called to Cairo Thursday by a message stating that Mr. Farrell, who is a patient at St. Mary's Infirmary, was not showing the improvement hoped for.

Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Shaw of Decatur, Ill. are here looking after their farming interests near this city. They are en route to Flordia, where they will spend the winter. The entire trip is being made by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prow left Tuesday afternoon for Mentone, Ind., to attend the funeral of B. Y. Baker, a brother of the late W. H. Baker Sr., who died suddenly Monday night of heart disease. Mrs. Harry Smith, who was unable to make the trip to Mentone, received a telegram Thursday informing her of the death of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Steele of Lorwill, Ind., which occurred early that morning. Mrs. Steele was a sister of B. Y. and W. H. Baker Sr.

Good line of corduroy suits and pants at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

SPEAKING DATES OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

The Woman's Democratic Club of Sikeston will hold their regular meeting Saturday afternoon in the Club room at 220 West Center Street, one door east of the Singer Sewing Machine office. All Democratic women are invited to attend these meetings and all who have not signed as members of the Club are urged to do so. One or two meetings—the dates to be announced later, will be held in the evening so that the women who are employed in stores and offices may attend. The local club has agreed to send a woman speaker to each of the neighboring towns and to the school districts to assist in organizing the Democratic Women's Clubs. Each speaker will be accompanied by several enthusisatic, earnest workers of the Democratic Woman's Club of Sikeston.

The following schedule has been arranged:

Monday, Oct. 18, 2 p. m., Morley, speaker Mrs. A. E. Conn. Auto furnished by Miss Burnice Tanner.

Tuesday, Oct. 19, 2 p. m., Crowder, speaker, Mrs. C. C. White, auto furnished by Mrs. C. E. Mitchell.

Wednesday, Oct. 20, 7 p. m., McMullin, speakers, Mrs. Coon and Mrs. White. Auto furnished by Mrs. Ranney Applegate.

Thursday, Oct. 21, 2 p. m., Vanduser, speaker, Mrs. Conn. Auto by Miss Mayme Marshall.

Thursday, Oct. 21, Oran, Mrs. Lyman Matthews to announce speaker later.

Friday, Oct. 22, 3 p. m., Blodgett, Mrs. C. C. White, auto furnished by Miss Florence Baker.

Bryant Heulen of Morehouse went Sunday to the John Akers home, on the Greer farm, known as the Charlie Hazel place, and proceeded to make himself disagreeable. When a revolver dropped from his pocket to the ground Mr. Akers came to Sikeston and filed complaint for carrynig concealed weapons. Officers were sent out to bring Heulin to town, but failed to find him. Tuesday. Heulin went back to the Akers place and to a field where Noah Akers, a 16-year-old boy was at work and alone, sneaked in behind the lad and struck him in the back of the head with metal knucks. Heulin had said that he knew there were several warrants out for him and that he was going to whip the Akers boy and skip out. Akers Sr., came to town and reported the fight to the authorities. Roly McDonald, accompanied by Mr. Akers, went to Morehouse Tuesday at noon to arrest Heulin. He was traced to the home of a Mr. Reubles. Mrs. Reubles declared no one was hiding in her home. McDonald searched the house, but failed to give the attic the "once over." As he started to search the barn Reubles came home and upon being told he'd get himself into trouble for harboring a criminal, took the officer back to the house and said he'd find Heulin in the attic. They found Heulin, armed with a 38 and ready for fight. He was brought to town placed under a heavy bond, waived a hearing and was sent to Benton for safe-keeping.

Miss Irma Clodfelter will become the bride of Lynville E. Bryant Sunday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, the marriage ceremony to be performed by Father George Ryan at the Catholic parsonage.

The young couple will be attended by Mr. and Mrs. Chester Clodfelter, brother and sister-in-law of the bride.

Miss Irma is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Lillie Clodfelter and is a most charming young girl.

The groom, who is generally known as "Raz" Bryant is an industrious young man and is employed by Vance Montgomery.

Get our prices on underwear before you buy.—Pinnell Store Co.

Good line of sweaters for men, women and children.—Pinnell Store Co.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

HON. JOHN M. ATKINSON

Democratic Candidate For

Governor

Will Speak in Sikeston on

Tuesday, Oct. 19

8:00 P. M.

The Public is Invited

NOTICE

There will be no picture show at the Methodist Church tonight

Primary Pledge To Be Tested

Austin Tex., Oct. 13.—Permission to file a petition for writ of mandamus the effect of which would be to test the question of whether the pledge to support nominees in the Democratic primaries shall be binding upon a voter subscribing thereto, was granted today by a majority of the Texas Supreme Court.

Buy your Fall Hat at Pinnell Store Co.

Extra good work shirts for $1.25.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. Kate Greer, who has been visiting in Colorado and California for the past several weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Etra! Special! Best outing flannels 25c per yd.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. George Appel returned the first of the week from Rochester, Minn., where she had gone to consult Drs. Mayo regarding her health. Mrs. Appel's little daughter, Doris Famiy visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Myer, during her mother's absence.

2 and 1 Pony Boy Suits equal to two shirts.—Pinnell Store Co.

Scottish Distillers Doing Increased Business in United States.

Edinburgh, Scotland, October 13.—Advertisements appearing in Scottish newspapers in which distillers claim that their business with America has greatly increased since prohibition went into effect will be brought to the attention of the Department of Justice at Washington, William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, prohibition leader, addressing a meeting here last night, discussed these advertisements and asserted he would take this action regarding them.

He charged that, if the advertisements told the truth, the distillers were violating the laws of a friendly nation."

Good Flannel Shirts $2.25.—Pinnell Store Co.

Miss Mary Wilson was the guest of relatives in Oran Tuesday and Wednesday.

The editor of The Standard has no fault with any man or woman for voting for the Republican ticket, but does find fault with some of lying insinuations and stories that some of the local workers are putting out.

Malone Theatre, Friday Eve. Oct. 15th

Mack-Sennett's Special Comedy

"DOWN ON THE FARM"

This is one of the best comedys ever made by the comedy king

Mack-Sennett

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Changing the Compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during Session to Annual Salary of $1,000.00.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, increasing the pay of members of the general assembly by repealing section 16 of article 4 of said Constitution and enacting a new section in lieu thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption to the qualified voters of the state the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. That section 16 of article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the pay of members of the legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed and a new section, relating to the same subject, enacted in lieu thereof, to be known and designated as section 16 and to be and form a part of said article 4 of said Constitution, as follows:

Section 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury as compensation for their services one thousand dollars per year, payable on the first day of February of each year. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of the government, may receive their actual expenses necessarily incured while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. No allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to frame and amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment of article 9 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out sections 16 and 17 thereof, and adopting new sections in lieu thereof relating to the framing of charters for self-government by certain cities, and the amendment thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection, the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: The repeal of sections 16 and 17 of article 9 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new sections in lieu thereof:

Section 16. Any city having a population of more than one hunred thousand inhabitants may frame and adopt a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state in the following manner: The legislative authorities of the city may provide, by ordinance, for submission to the voters the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" If such ordinance becomes effective more than sixty days before the next election such question shall be submitted at such election and if not, then at the next general election thereafter, except as herein otherwise provided. Such question shall also be submitted, when requested, by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the qualified voters of such city, filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of the municipal elections in such city. If such petition prays for a special election and is signed by twenty per cent of the qualified voters of such city, a special election shall be held in such city not less than 60 days, nor more than ninety day, after the filing of such petition. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total number of electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election. The petitions herein provided for shall be canvassed by the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, and its determination as to the sufficiency of such petitions shall be final. The question of whether or not a commission shall be chosen to frame a new charter and the names of electors or set of names of electors of the city, who are candidates for the proposed commission, shall be printed on the same ballot, but no candidate, or list of candidates, shall bear the name, heading or label of any political party which has, prior to such election, had candidates for state or federal offices. Candidates for the proposed commission shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified voters of such city, and filed with the board of election commissioners, or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, at least thirty days prior to such election; provided that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand votes be required to nominate a candidate. If a majority of electors voting on the question shall be chosen to frame a charter, vote in the affirmative, then the thirteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute such commission. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the city and an election held at a time fixed by the charter commission but at least thirty days subsequent to the completion of the charter and not more than one year from the date of the election of such commission. Any part or parts of a charter so framed may be submitted to be voted upon separately. Any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately and accepted or rejected, separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter. If a charter is adopted at such election that section or article submitted in the alternative, which receives the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed adopted. If any such proposed charter be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition of whether or not such charter shall be adopted, it shall become the charter of such city at the time fixed therein and shall supercede any existing charter and amendments thereof. Dupleate certificates shall be made, setting forth the charter adopted and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of the city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certified copies, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state and the other, after being recorded in the records of the city, shall be deposited among the archives of the city and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The notice for any election provided for in this section shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one newspaper printed in such city, which newspaper shall have a bona fide sale or circulation in such city of at least two thousand copies of each issue, in which such notice is published, and which newspaper has been published continuously for firty-two weeks next before the publication of such notice, such publication of such notice to be made at least once each week and on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election.

Section 17. Amendments of any charter framed and adopted under the authority of section 16 of article 9 of this Constitution may be submitted to the electors by a charter commission in the manner provided for the submission of a complete charter. Amendments may also be proposed by the legislative authority of the city or by a petition of not less than ten per cent of the qualified voters of the city, filed with the board of election commissioners, or officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, setting forth such proposed amendment. The legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next election held in the city not less than sixty days after its passage, or at a special election, if called for in the manner proposed for in section 16 of this article. Any proposed amendment submitted to the electors and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the city charter at the time and under the conditions fixed in such amendment; and sections or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of a complete charter.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Permitting an increase of the limit of indebtedness that large cities may incur and enabling them to acquire public utilities.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out section 12 thereof, and adding a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection, to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri the repeal of section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions:

Section 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the consent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that cities having a population of seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more may, with the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition at an election to be held for that purpose, incur an indebtedness not exceeding ten per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; such proposition may be submitted at any election, general or special; provided, that with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of courthouse or jail, or for the grading, construction, paving, or maintaing of paved, graveled, macadamized or rock roads and necessary bridges and culverts therein; and provided further, that any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; and provided further, that the corporate authorities of the city of St. Louis are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city in the amount of five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the corporation organized for the celebration of the Louisiana purchase centennial in said city, to be used by said corporation for said celebration, holding a world's fair or exposition in said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said city in proportion to the aggregate amount of said stock so paid in and the amount so loaned by said city; and any amount so received by said city from said corporation shall be paid into the sinking fund of said city for the redemption of its outstanding bonds: Provided, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of said city of St. Louis voting for and against this amendment shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment; and provided further, that no such indebtedness so created shall be in any part thereof paid by the state or from any state revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the city of St. Louis alone: Provided, that in the city of St. Louis the amount of bonds now aggregating $6,111,000, that being the amount assumed by said city in the scheme of separation from the county of St. Louis, and the sum of $5,808,000 heretofore prior to January 1, 1901, expended in the construction of waterworks for the city of St. Louis and any bonds which may be hereafter issued by said city in the construction and improvement of waterworks, the payment of the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided from the revenue of said waterworks; that is to say, the amount of said bonds which shall be outstanding at the time shall not be included in the computation of the existing bonded indebtedness in determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by said city with the assent of two-thirds of the voters under the provisions of this article, but said city shall be authorized at any time to issue bonds, with the assent aforesaid, to an amount, including outstanding indebtedness, other than that above named, to the amount of ten per cent of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above provided, and said city shall have power, with such assent of the voters, to issue bonds for the construction and improvement of waterworks, the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided for from the income of said waterworks. Said city shall establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so authorized according to the times fixed for the maturity of the same: Provided further, that any city which now has or may hereafter attain a population of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants may acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction, waterworks, gasworks, electric light works, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, heating plants, ice or refrigeration plants, or any other plant system or public service institution, within or outside of the limits of such city, for the use of the city or its citizens, and for the purpose of paying therefor, in whole or in part, may issue public utilities bonds, which public utilities bonds shall not be included in the liabilities or indebtedness of the city limited by the prior provisions of this section; but the total amount of such public utilities bonds to be issued by such city shall not exceed twenty per centum of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above specified. The principal of said public utilities bonds shall not constitute an obligation of the city enforcible out of the funds raised by taxation. Such city may also issue its bonds, other than public utilities bonds, for the payment, in whole or in part, for such public utilities, and such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall constitute a direct obligation of the city, but the total amount of such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall not exceed in the aggregate ten per centum of the taxable property therein, as hereinbefore provided, but such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall require the assent of two-thirds of all the legal votes cast on that proposition. The ordinance authorizing the purchase, condemnation or construction of such public service plant or system shall provide what portion, if any, of the cost thereof shall be paid by issue of public utilities bonds, and what portion, if any, shall be paid by issue of general bonds of the city, other than public utilities bonds. The principal and the interest of such public utilities bonds shall be paid out of the earnings or sale of the utilities plant or system for the acquisition of which said issue was made, but the city may thereafter provide, by ordinance, for the payment in any year of any part of the interest or principal of said bonds due in that year, out of the general revenue of that year raised by general taxation. Such city shall have power to execute its mortgage of mortgages on any such utility or any addition thereto, or extension thereof, to secure the payment of such public utilities bonds, and in case of default in the payment of such public utilities bonds, and the interest thereon or interest thereon, said bondholders, or their representatives, may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction, sitting in the county or city in which such city is located, and said court may, in its discretion, if said default continue, appoint a receiver to take charge of such property, and such receiver shall operate said property pending such proceeding in such court, and until a final decree of foreclosure in such proceeding, and for a period of one year thereafter, during which period the city may, upon payment to the bondholders of all indebtedness past due, and court costs, and receiver's obligations, retake said property, subject to its unmatured obligations. If said property is not thus retaken by the city in said period of redemption, said receiver shall deliver said property to such party, as the court in such action may order, and thereupon all liability of the city on said bonds shall cease and determine and its rights as owner of said utility or plant shall cease and determine, and thereafter said utility or plant shall be operated by the party named in said order of court, or his successors or assigns, in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the ordinance authorizing the acquisition or purchase or construction of said public utility or plant, and the issuance of bonds therefor; but such city shall not issue any such public utilities bonds without the assent of four-sevenths of the voters thereof, voting on that proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose, and such proposition may be submitted at a special election or at a general election, in either of which events if four-sevenths of all of the legal votes cast on such proposition are in favor of the issue of said bonds, the city shall have authority to issue the same. Such utility may be acquired by condemnation proceedings in the same manner that such city may acquire real estate for public purposes, or in such other manner as may be provided by law. Such city may be a vole of the people in the manner herein provided, take up any public utilities bonds issue its general bonds in lieu thereof, and may take up any general bonds issued on account of any public utility and issue public utilities bonds in lieu thereof, whenever there exists such debt-making power of the city as will authorize the issue of such new bonds, but no substitution shall be made without the consent of the holders of such bonds.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Permits majority of qualied voters of road districts to authorize special levy for road purposes of not to exceed fifty cents on the $100.00 valuation.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof requiring the county court, when authorized by the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, to make a special levy on the taxable property within such road district, in addition to the levies now authorized by law, of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, the proceeds of such levy to be used for road purposes within such district.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 23, article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, which said section shall read as follows:

Section 23. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the duty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose to make a levy of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and taxpayers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after filing of such petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amending section 11 of article 10 authorizing an increase of annual rates of taxation, and also permitting an increase for purpose of "repairing" public buildings.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to section 11, article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection the following amendment to the Constitution thereof, to-wit: Section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri shall be amended so that as amended it shall read as follows:

Section 11, article 10. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts composed of cities which have one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, the annual rate on property shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: Provided, the aforesaid annual rates may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns and in other districts to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are taxpayers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase, which increased rate, if voted, shall be levied annually thereafter until changed in like manner. For the purpose of erecting or repairing public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions as to rates shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness: Provided, that the city of St. Louis may levy for municipal purposes in addition to the municipal rate of taxation above provided, a rate not exceeding the rate which would be allowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Authorizing General Assembly to contract a debt on behalf of the state and to issue bonds of not exceeding $60,000,000.00 for constructing hard surfaced roads.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to article 4, authorizing the general assembly to contract a debt or liability on behalf of the state and to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $60,000,000 for the purpose of building a system of roads within the state, and providing for the payment of such indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri, for adoption or refusal, an amendment to the Constitution of the state, adding to article 4 thereof, between section 44 and section 45, a new section to be known as section 44a, to read as follows:

Section 44a. In addition to the exceptions made and created in section 44, the general assembly shall have the power, from time to time, for the purpose of constructing hard surfaced public roads, in each county of the state, to contract or to authorize the contracting of a debt or liability on behalf of the state, and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof not exceeding, in the aggregate, sixty millions of dollars, such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and maturing not later than thirty years from the date they bear. The said bonds and the interest that will accrue thereon shall be paid out of a fund to be provided by the levy and collection of a direct and annual tax upon all taxable property in the state. Any motor vehicle registration fees or license fees or taxes, authorized by law, except the property tax thereon, less the cost and expense of collection and the cost of maintaining any state highway department or commission, authorized by law, shall, after the issuance of such bonds, and so long as any bonds herein authorized are unpaid, be and stand appropriated without legislative action for and to the payment of the principal of said bonds, and shall be credited to a sinking fund to be provided for by law. It shall be the duty of the state auditor, annually, on or before the first day of July, to determine the rate of taxation necessary to raise the amount of money needed for that year to pay the principal and interest maturing in the next succeeding year, taking into consideration available funds, delinquencies and the cost of collection. The auditor shall annually certify the rate of taxation so determined to the clerk of the county court of each county and to the assessor or other officer in the city of St. Louis whose duty it may be to make up and certify the tax books wherein are extended the state taxes. It will be the duty of said clerk and the said assessor or other proper officer in the city of St. Louis to extend upon the tax books the taxes to be collected and certify the same to the collector of the revenue of their respective counties, and the city of St. Louis, who shall collect such taxes at the same time and in the same manner and by the same means as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for the collection of state and county taxes, and pay the same into the state treasury. The legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect this amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Authorizing cities which contain not more than 30,000 inhabitants to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri a propesal to amend section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri relating to "certain cities being permitted to incur additional indebtedness for water, ice and light plants."

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Represenatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri concerning the rights of certain cities to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. That section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words and figures "nor less than two thousand (2000) inhabitants," in the second line of said section 12a of article 10, and be further amended by striking out the words and figures, "five (5)" in line 6 of said section 12a of article 10, and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures, "ten (10)," and that said section 12a of article 10 aforesaid be further amended by inserting between the words "waterworks" and "electric," in the 8th line of said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, the words "ice plants," so that said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 12a. Any city in this state, containing not more than thirty thousand inhabitants, may, with the assent of two-thirds (⅔) of the voters thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, be allowed to become indebted in a larger amount than specified in section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional ten (10) per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks, ice plant, electric or other light plants, to be owned exclusively by the city so purchasing or constructing the same: Provided, that any such city incurring any such indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide for, and before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness shall provide for the collection of an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by this Constitution, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty (20) years from the time of contracting the same, any provision in this Constitution to the contray notwithstanding.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Requiring General Assembly to levy annual tax not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on $100.00 valuation for pensioning deserving blind.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 47, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, requiring the general assembly to cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind and providing for the disposition of any surplus in said fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, for adoption, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri:

Section 1. That article 4, section 47, be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "Provided further, that nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from granting, or authorizing the granting of pensions to the deserving blind, as may be provided and regulated by law," as the same occurs in lines fifteen and sixteen of said section, the following words, "Provided further, that the general assembly of the state of Missouri shall cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind. If any balance shall exist in such fund after the deserving blind have been pensioned, then the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the support of the commission for the blind. And if there shall be a balance in said fund after the blind have been pensioned and the commission for the blind has received adequate support, then the same shall be transferred to the public school fund. Said tax shall be levied and collected annually in the same manner as other state taxes are levied and collected, and such fund shall be subject to appropriation for above purposes by the general assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Providing for a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the contracting of a liability in behalf of the state of Missouri, in the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), by an issue of bonds for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

The general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri for adoption, the following amendment to section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—providing for the contracting and repayment in the manner hereinafter provided of a debt of one million dollars, for the purpose of providing a revolving fund for the use of the soldier settlement board or department, which, with its accrued earning, shall revert at the completion of the soldier settlement contracts to the general revenue funds of the state:

Section 1. That section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—be amended by the addition of the following provisions which shall be appended thereto, and shall be known as subdivision fourth of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution. Subdivision fourth, section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution—The object of this amendment is, in recognition of military service, to provide employment and rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the European war or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens who served in allied armies against the central powers and have been repatriated, and who have been honorably discharged, hereafter referred to as "soldiers," and to accomplish such purpose by co-operation with the agencies of the United States engaged in work of a similar character. To provide the necessary funds for the state of Missouri to co-operate with the agencies of the United States, the contracting of the liability of the state of Missouri by the issuance of its bonds in an aggregate sum, not to exceed one million dollars, is hereby authorized and directed, said bonds to be in the denomination of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, or of both denominations (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine) and be payable thirteen years from the issuance thereof, shall be payable to bearer in lawful money of the United States, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half per centum a year (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine), payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and to that end suitable coupons shall be attached to each bond for the payment of said interest; each coupon shall have a facsimile of the signature of the state treasurer engraved thereon. Said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the state after eight years from date; shall be signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of the state, with the great seal of the state attached; and shall be registered by the state auditor to which he shall certify on each bond, and authenticate such registration by his signature and his official seal attached: said bonds, when so prepared and executed under the supervision of the state board of fund commissioners, shall be sold to the best advantage by said board, but for not less than par. The proceeds of said sales or sale shall constitute a fund to be designated as the soldiers' settlement fund, and shall be used exclusively as a revolving fund by the soldier settlement board or department for such a period of time as it may designate, and for such projects as are approved by the governor, and requisitions upon the soldiers' settlement fund shall bear the governor's approval, after which, this fund with its accrued earnings, shall be returned to the general revenue fund of the state. Contract or contracts for expenditures or loans to carry out the purpose of this act in excess of said one million dollars, with interest collected thereon, shall, to the amount of said excess, be illegal and void and forever non-payable.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall, and does hereby levy an annual tax of one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state for the payment of the accruing interest on the said bonds, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment thereof, said taxes, beginning with the year 1920, to be levied and collected annually as in case of other state taxes in this state, until said bonds are fully paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10.

Increasing the number of supreme court judges to nine and dividing the court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri as follows, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning the judicial department, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The supreme court shal consist of nine judges, and, after the first Monday in January, 1921, shall be divided into three divisions, as follows: One division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number one; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number two; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number three. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and disposition of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters and causes in the supreme court, except that division number two shall have exclusive cognizance of all criminal cases pending in said court: Provided, that a cause therein may be transferred to the court en banc as provided in section four of the amendment of 1890. The division of business of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction shall be made as the supreme court may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division, as to causes and matters pending before it, shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint two additional judges of the supreme court, who shall hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1923, and at the general election in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years. The court shall elect its chief justice and each division a presiding judge therof.

Section 3. All provisions of the Constitution of this state, and all laws of this state which are inconsistent with this amendment, shall, so far as inconsistent, upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and to no effect.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

Directing the Legislature to enact a law enabling qualified electors of this state absent from the state on account of military service to vote.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution of said state concerning "Soldier vote."

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, reading as follows: "No officer, soldier, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state," is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That in lieu of section 11, article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, hereby repealed, there is enacted the following new section to be known as section 11, article 8, viz: The legislature shall, by general law, make provision enabling qualified electors of this state, absent from the state on account of military service, to vote at general and special elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

Increasing the number of St. Louis court of appeals judges to six and dividing the courts into two divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

At the general election to be held in the state of Missouri on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of six judges, who shall sit either in divisions or en banc, as may be ordered by the court. After the first day of January, in the year 1921, the court shall be divided into two divisions, each to be composed of three judges, and designated as divisions one and two. Each judge shall be assigned by the court en banc to the division to which he is to constitute a part, in such manner and for such time as the court may determine, and the court en banc may change such assignments at any time it may deem proper so to do. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and determination of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and each shall have jurisdiction of all causes and matters in the St. Louis court of appeals; provided, that any cause may by the court be assigned to the court en banc in the first instance, and any cause may be transferred from any division to the court en banc as provided in section 3 hereof. The division of the business, and the assignment of causes of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction, shall be made as the court en banc may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division as to causes or matters pending before it shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint three additional judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall hold their offices until the first day of January, in the year 1923, and at the general election held in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for the term of six years, the one receiving the highest number of votes for a term of ten years from the first day of January, 1923, the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of six years from said date, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of two years from said date. Thereafter all of the judges of the St. Louis court of appeals shall, upon the expiration of their respective terms, be elected for a term of twelve years, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, when the term shall expire as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

Section 3. The St. Louis court of appeals shall assign to the court en bano, and to each division the causes and matters to be heard by it, of which assignment due public notice shall be given, by mailing a copy of the docket to each attorney of record having a cause pending therein; and all laws relating to the procedure of said court, as well as the rules of the court, shall apply to each division so far as applicable thereto. When a judge of a division of said court shall dissent from an opinion therein, the cause, at his request, or on the application of the losing party, shall be transferred to the court en bane for its decision; and any cause may be transferred from a division to the court en bano whenever the division in which it is pending, or the court en banc, shall so order.

Section 4. The judge of each of the courts of appeal in this state, or of any division thereof, oldest in commission shall be the presiding judge of such court or division; provided, that if there be upon the court, or any division thereof, judges holding commissions of the same

date, then the court, or the judges of such division, as the case may be, shall select a presiding judge from the judges thereof holding such commissions.

Section 5. In the event of the unavoidable absence or disqualification of any judge or judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, one or more circuit judges, as designated by the court, or a division thereof, shall be competent to sit in such court or division, for such time as the court or such division may by order direct. No circuit judge before whom a cause may have been heard or tried shall sit upon a hearing of the same in said court of appeals. If, in any case, said court sitting en banc, shall be evenly divided, any judge of another of the courts of appeal, or a circuit judge, or a lawyer possessing the qualifications of a judge of a court of appeals, when designated by the court en banc, may sit in such cause as a special judge with, and be a member of the court en banc, in the determination of said cause.

Section 6. This amendment shall be self-enforcing and shall become operative from and after its adoption by the people, and it shall repeal all constitutional provisions and laws inconsistent therewith.

PROPOSITION NO. 13.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House bill No. 335, enacted by fiftieth General Assembly. Prohibiting manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from this state, except under certain conditions; providing for search of intoxicating liquors unlawfully sold; declaring certain buildings or certain places used in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors nuisances and giving right of abatement; giving persons injured by intoxicated persons right of action against illegal liquor sellers; regulating those who manufacture, sell or prescribe for ethyl alcohol or wine; defining intoxicating liquor and other words; providing for enforcement of said act and prescribing penalties for violation of same.

AN ACT prohibiting the manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from the state of Missouri, except for certain purposes and under certain regulations; providing for search and seizure of intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured or sold; declaring certain buildings, structures and things used in the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be nuisances and giving the right of abatement; establishing the right of action in damage for injuries by intoxicated persons against illegal liquor sellers; prescribing additional duties for prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and other law-enforcing officers; requiring permits for manufacturers, sellers or physicians who manufacture, sell or write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine and providing for the revocation of same; defining intoxicating liquors and other words and phrases; making employes and agents responsible for violation of this act by a corporation; declaring intoxicating liquors illegally manufactured or sold to be contraband; fixing venue of cases under the act; and with penalties for violation; and providing when same shall be in force and effect.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, his, its or their agents or employes, to manufacture, sell, give away or transport intoxicating liquors with, import the same into, or export the same from the state of Missouri for beverage purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prevent the manufacture, importation, exportation, or sale of denatured alcohol, or of cider for the purpose of making vinegar or non-intoxicating cider, or of denatured rum for use only in the industrial and mechanical arts, or of methyl alcohol, or of ethyl alcohol in non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of ethyl alcohol for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, or industrial purposes, or to prevent the sale of ethyl alcohol or wine by pharmacists or druggists as provided herein for medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine within the state of Missouri for non-beverage purposes without a permit therefor as herein provided. All persons, firms or corporations desiring to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine shall file with the clerk of the county court of the county, in which such persons, firm or corporation resides or has his place of business, an application for a permit to manufacture or sell, (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine, at least ten (10) days before the hearing thereon. Said application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. The said clerk of the county court shall present said application to the county court of said county at its next regular term and if the judges of said court are satisfied that the allegations of the application are true, that the applicant is twenty-one (21) years of age and not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that the applicant is of good moral character and law-abiding, the said court may issue a permit to such applicant to manufacture or sell (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine for a period of one year unless revoked or suspended as herein provided. Said permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. Applicants shall pay to the county clerk for permits issued as above set out, the following fees, to-wit: For each manufacturing permit the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00); for each selling permit the sum of ten dollars ($10.00). All fees collected by the county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. All holders of permits granted as herein provided, shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, for the calendar month preceding, file a statement, verified by the oath of such permit holder, with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such permit holder is engaged in business, showing the amount and kinds of intoxicating liquors manufactured or received during said month with names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations from whom received, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquors sold or otherwise used or disposed of during said month with the names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations to whom sold or delivered, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquor on hand at the end of said month.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in the state of Missouri, holding a permit to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of ethyl alcohol or wine except on a written application, dated and signed, of an individual or an authorized agent of a firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of the owner or manager of a hospital, museum, laboratory, industrial or educational institutional using ethyl alcohol or wine for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, industrial or other non-beverage purposes, or of a regularly registered and practicing dentist, physician or veterinarian using ethyl alcohol or wine for non-beverage purposes in the practice of his profession; or of a minister, priest, clergyman or authorized officer having charge of a church using wine for sacramental purposes; provided, that any druggist, pharmacist or proprietor of a drug store, holding a permit to sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, may sell or give away ethyl alcohol or wine on a written prescription, dated and signed, first had and obtained from some regularly registered and practicing physician, and then only when such physician shall state in such prescription the name of the person for whom the same is prescribed, and that such ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed as a necessary remedy; provided further, that each permit holder selling or giving away or otherwise disposing of ethyl alcohol or wine under this section shall attach a copy of each application and prescription received during each month to the monthly report required to be filed with the clerk of the county court under the provisions of section 3 of this act. Any permit holder who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or any person who shall make a false statement in an application for ethyl alcohol or wine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any physician, or pretended physician, in the state of Missouri, to make or issue any prescription to any person for ethyl alcohol or wine in any quantity, or for any compound of which such liquors shall form a part without a permit therefor secured as herein provided. All physicians desiring to write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine for medicinal purposes shall file an application for a permit to do so with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such physician practices his profession. Said application shall be in such form as the attorney-general of Missouri may prescribe and permits may be granted by the judges of the county court upon the same terms and under the same rules and conditions as they are authorized to grant permits to manufacture and sell ethyl alcohol or wine by this act. Applicants shall pay the county clerk for each permit issued as above set out, the sum of two dollars ($2.00). All fees collected by the said county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. It shall be unlawful for any physician, holding a permit as herein provided, to make or issue a prescription for ethyl alcohol or wine to any persons without a careful physical examination of the person for whom the ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed; or to issue such prescriptions for such liquors to a person whom he has reason to believe will use such liquors for beverage purposes; or to issue such a prescription for such liquors without the name of the person for whom such liquors are prescribed written thereon together with the name of the disease or malady for which such liquor is prescribed.

Section 6. Every wife, husband, child, parent, guardian, or other person in the state of Missouri, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors in violation of the provisions of this act, shall have the right of action in his or her name against any person, firm of corporation who shall, by such illegal selling of such liquors, have caused or contributed to the intoxication of said person or persons, or who have caused or contributed to any such injury; and in any action given by this section the plaintiff shall have the right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to and against his or her executor or administrator; and in every action by husband, wife, parent, child, the general reputation of the relation of husband, wife, parent, child, shall be prima facie evidence of such relation and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such damages, together with the costs of suit, shall be recoverable in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction in this state; and in any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parents shall be a bar to any suit brought by the other for such damages; and in any case where two or more children may be entitled to such damages, only one suit therefor may be brought and the separate claims for damages may be united under separate counts in the one action.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation who shall in the state of Missouri establish, erect, maintain, continue or use any building, structure or place, whether stationary or movable, for the purposes of manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors unlawfully is guilty of maintaining or keeping a nuisance; and the building, structure or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which unlawful manufacture or sale or keeping with intent to unlawfully sell such intoxicating liquors, is carried on or is continued or exists, and the furniture, vessels, fixtures, and contents, are also declared a nuisance. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of the county in this state where such a nuisance, as defined in this section, exists, or is kept or maintained, may prosecute a suit in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. All persons, whether agents or employes or officers of corporations, or agents or employes of individuals aiding or abetting in the commission of the offense, may be made parties defendant in such action. The circuit courts of this state are hereby authorized and empowered to try and determine causes arising under this section and such courts shall have the power to enforce injunctions under this section by such measures and means as are now provided or may be provided for the enforcement of injunctions in this state.

Section 8. If the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of any county in this state shall file a statement verified by oath with the clerk of the circuit court, or other court having criminal jurisdiction in the county, that he verily believes that in some building or structure, to be designated in said statement, in the said county, intoxicating liquors are being manufactured or sold contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county to enter said building or structure by force, if necessary, and remove therefrom any intoxicating liquors which he may find therein, and hold such liquors until all prosecutions for violating the provisions of this act by any person in said building are ended and determined. Any intoxicating liquors found in any such building and taken under the provisions of this section and not returned to the owner as herein set out shall be liable for all fines and costs assessed against any person convicted for manufacturing or selling such liquor at said place contrary to the terms of this act, and such sheriffs shall dispose of said liquors, in some legal manner, and apply the proceeds thereof, if any, to the payment of such fines and costs. No warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house, or for any other purpose than a private residence, or unless such residence is a place of public resort.

Section 9. In case the existence of any place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured or sold in violation of law is disclosed in any criminal proceedings, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to proceed promptly to enforce the provisions of this act against such place as a nuisance. In any affidavit, information or indictment for the violation of this act, separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all of the separate offenses at one trial and the cumulative penalty for each offense may be imposed by the courts. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful. Whenever any prosecuting attorney shall be unable or shall neglect, fail or refuse to enforce any of the provisions of this act, or for any reason whatsoever, the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county in this state it shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the state to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose, he may appoint as many assistants as he shall deem necessary, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, affidavits, petitions, informations, indictments and papers as the prosecuting attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the prosecuting attorney might lawfully do or perform.

Section 10. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals and chiefs of police and policemen of cities, towns and villages of this state, constables and all other police officers, are hereby authorized and directed to apprehend and arrest any person or persons found violating any of the provisions of this act; and to immediately file the necessary complaint for such violation before the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such violation of the law occurs. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal or chief of police or policeman, constable, or other police officer, shall fail, refuse or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him by this act, such offending officer shall be removed from office in the manner now provided by law.

Section 11. If at any time there shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which a permit holder under this act is authorized to manufacture, sell, or write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, a petition, signed by five (5) citizens or the prosecuting attorney of said county, setting forth that any such permit holder is not, in good faith, obeying the provisions of this act, or has been convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, or that such permit holder is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and requesting that the permit possessed by such permit holder to manufacture, sell or to write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors (as the case may be) be revoked, the judge of the said circuit court shall order the said clerk of the circuit court to immediately issue a citation to such permit holder to appear before the said judge at the court house of said county on the first day of the next regular term of said circuit court after the date of such order, at which time said petition shall be heard and determined. If it is found that such permit holder is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, or had failed or neglected to file the monthly statements required by this act, or is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, then the said judge of the circuit court shall either suspend such permit for a definite period of time or shall revoke the same and render judgment for the costs of the proceeding against the permit holder; and if such permit holder shall have his permit revoked for a second time, such revocation shall act as a bar against the issuance of any other or further permit in the state of Missouri. In the event the permit holder shall be found innocent of the charges set out in any petition filed by citizens under this section, judgment for costs of the proceeding shall be rendered against such citizens. The judge of the circuit court shall have power to subpoena witnesses and require the attendance of such witnesses in the determination of any such procedure under this section the same as in civil cases in his jurisdiction.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to advertise intoxicating liquors in any manner in the state of Missouri: Provided, however, that manufacturers holding permits under this act may send price lists giving the prices and other information pertaining to ethyl alcohol and wines to holders of permits authorized to sell same.

Section 13. If any firm, corporation or association shall violate any of the provisions of this act, any officer, agent, member or employe thereof, acting for it in any such unlawful manner or authorizing such unlawful act to be done, shall be personally guilty of such violation, the same as though such officer, agent, member or employe himself had committed the offense, and shall be subject to all fines, penalties and imprisonment therefor.

Section 14. All intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured, sold or transported are contraband and they and the containers thereof shall be forthwith sold as provided in section 8 of this act or destroyed whenever the proper judge or court shall hold such liquors to have been manufactured, sold or transported in violation of the law. No officer or person who destroys contraband liquor shall be liable for any damages for such an act.

Section 15. The phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor, all alcoholic liquids whether proprietary, patented or not, which contain one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume and which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage: Provided, however, that when the above mentioned phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," are hereafter defined in the laws of the United States, then such definition by congress shall supercede and take the place of the definition of said phrases in this section and shall apply to the provisions of this act and with the same force and effect as if the same were written herein.

Section 16. The phrase, "clerk of the circuit court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerks of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein a separate criminal court, and the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such clerks shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "clerk of the circuit court," in their respective counties, or city. The phrase "judge of the circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the judges of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the judges of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such judges shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "judge of the circuit court" in their respective counties or city. The phrase "prosecuting attorney" shall be held to mean and include, for the purpose of this act, the prosecuting attorneys of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the prosecuting attorney of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such prosecuting attorneys shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "prosecuting attorney" in their respective counties or city. The word "county" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the city of St. Louis. The phrase, "clerk of county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase, "county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase "circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The circuit courts of this state, not having a separate criminal court therein, and the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal corrections, shall have jurisdiction in all cases, either civil or criminal, which may arise in their respective circuits or districts under the provisions of this act.

Section 17. Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this act shall, for the first conviction, be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the second and each subsequent conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than three hundred dollars ($300.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney shall, in preparing complaints, informations or indictments for a second or any subsequent violations of the provisions of this act, allege such previous convictions therein.

Section 18. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after 12:01 a. m. on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1920, when the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution shall become and be declared in full force and effect, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

PROPOSITION NO. 14.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Committee substitute for Senate bill No. 389, enacted by the Fiftieth General Assembly, the purpose of which is to provide for a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, compulsory as to the state and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; defining the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; creating a workmen's compensation commission, defining its powers and duties and prescribing the rules and regulations relating to the enforcement and carrying out of said act.

AN ACT to provide a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, and compulsory as to the state, its counties, municipal corporations and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; prescribing the manner of election and the effect thereof; defining the rights and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; prescribing the powers and duties of the commission and the courts in connection therewith; regulating the charges for medical aid, burial expenses and attorney's fees; prescribing the rights, duties and liabilities of the employer's insurer and regulating insurance rates, reserves and policies; regulating the rights of dependents, making certain minors of full age; providing for the giving and serving of notices thereunder; prescribing the manner of precedure and the limitation on proceedings thereunder; providing the means of enforcing awards and the manner and extent to which the same may be reviewed by the courts; creating the Missouri workmen's compensation commission to administer the act and prescribing its powers and duties; providing for the insurance of the liability of an employer for injury or death of his employes, by insurance carriers authorized to transact this class of insurance in the state or by self-insurance; providing a tax on insurance premiums to defray the expense of administering the act; repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith; prescribing penalties for violations of certain of its provisions and fixing the time when certain of its provisions shall take effect; with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the workmen's compensation act.

Section 2. Every employer and every employe, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be conclusively presumed to have accepted all of the provisions of this act and respectively to furnish and accept compensation as herein provided, unless prior to the accident he shall have filed with the commission a written notice that he elects to reject this act. The presumption of election shall be re-established by filing with the commission a written notice withdrawing the rejection. All such notices shall take effect on the day of their receipt by the commission. They may be sent by mail and the commission shall immediately acknowledge receipt thereof. The notice given by the employe shall take effect upon all employments at which he may then or thereafter be employed until the rejection is withdrawn, and on application the commission shall inform any employer thereof. The employe shall also immediately inform his employer of all such notices, and the same shall not operate as to any employer until the employe informs him theref in writing. The commission shall also furnish to each employer rejecting the act a notice thereof, which the employer shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on his premises where it can be seen by his employes.

Section 3. If both employer and employe have elected to accept the provisions of this act, the employer shall be liable, irrespective of negligence, to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of the employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and shall be released from all other liability therefor whatsoever, whether to the employe or any other person. The rights and remedies herein granted to an employe shall exclude all other rights and remedies of such employe, her husband, wife, parents, personal representatives, dependents, heirs, or next kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury or death. Nor shall compensation be allowed for an injury or death due to the employe's or another's willful misconduct including intentional self-inflicted injury intoxication, and willful failure or refusal to use a safety appliance or perform a duty required by statute, or failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of the employe, as to all of which the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer.

Section 4. If the employer has elected not to accept the provisions of this act, in any action to recover damages for personal injury or death of his employe in the course of his employment it shall not be a defense that the same was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe, or that the employe has assumed the risk of the injury or death or that the same was caused in any degree by the negligence of the employe. Such defense shall not be allowed in such action whether or not the employe accepted this act, nor shall they be allowed in any proceeding for compensation under this act such defenses shall be allowed to an employer who has elected to accept this act.

Section 5. Sections two, three and four of this act shall not apply to employments of farm labor and domestic servants, including family chauffeurs. The said sections shall not apply to employments which are but casual and not incidental to the operation of the usual business of the employer, or to employments in which articles and materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired or adapted for sale in the home of the employer or on premises not under the control or management of the employer. If the employer has less than five employes regularly employed in his business the said sections shall not apply to such employment unless such employes and their employer voluntarily elect in the manner herein specified to be bound by this act. Any employer in this section exempted from the operation of sections two, three and four of this act, may bring himself within the provisions of the act by filing with the commission notice of his election to accept the same, and any employe thereafter entering the service of such employer, and any employe remaining in such service thirty days after such election, shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to accept this act unless he shall have filed with the commission and his employer a written notice that he elects to reject the same.

Section 6. The word "employer" as used in this act shall be construed to mean

(a) Every person, partnership, association, corporation, trustee, receiver, and every other person, including any person or corporation operating a railroad, and any public service corporation, using the service of another for pay, and

(b) The state and every county, municipal corporation, township, school, road, drainage, swamp and levee district, school board, board of education, regents, curators, managers, or control, commission, board and every other political subdivision, corporation or quasi-corporation thereof, all of which public employers are hereby made liable to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of their employes by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, without the right of such public employers to elect to reject the provisions of this act, but such liability shall not exist if the employe elects to reject this act.

(c) Any reference to the employer shall also include his insurer.

Section 7. (a) The word "employe" as used in this act shall be construed to mean every person in the service of any employer as defined in this act, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, but shall not include persons whose average annual earnings exceed three thousand dollars, nor officials of political subdivisions. Any reference to any employe who has been injured, shall, when the employe is dead, also include his personal representatives, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable. The word employe shall also include all minor employes, and all such minor employes are hereby made of full age for all purposes under, in connection with or arising out of this act.

(b) The word "accident" as used in this act shall, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, be construed to mean an unexpected or unforseen event happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury. The terms "injury" and "personal injuries" shall mean only violence to the physical structure of the body and such disease or infection as naturally results therefrom. The said terms shall in no case be construed to include occupational disease in any form, or any contagious or infectious disease contracted during the course of employment, or death due to natural causes but occurring while the workman is at work. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensations means only death resulting from such violence and its resultant effects occurring within three hundred and fifty weeks after the accident.

(c) Without otherwise affecting either the meaning or interpretation of the abridged clause, "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," it is hereby declared not to cover workmen except while engaged in, on or about the premises where their duties are being performed, or where their services requires their presence as a part of such services at the time of the injury, and during the hours of service as such workmen.

Section 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as amending or repealing any statute or ordinance relating to associations or funds for the relief, pensioning, retirement, or other benefit of firemen, policemen, or other public employes, their widows, children or dependents, or as in any manner interfering with such associations, funds or benefits, now or hereafter established, but any such public employe, his widow, children or dependents, who shall receive compensation under this act shall have deducted from any benefit otherwise payable by any pension or other benefit fund to which the municipal corporation or other public employer contributes, a part of such benefit proportionate to the amount then being contributed to such fund by such employer, which deductions shall be made only during the compensation period. Nor shall anything in this act be construed as interfering with the right of any public employe to draw full wages, or collect and retain his full fees, so long as he holds his office, appointment or employment, but the period during which the same are received after the injury shall be deducted from the period of compensation payments due hereunder.

Section 9. In case any employe for whose injury or death compensation is payable under this act shall, at the time of the injury, be employed and paid jointly by two or more employers subject to this act, such employers shall contribute the payment of such compensation in the proportion of their several wage liability to such employe. If one or more but not all of such employers should be subject to this act, and otherwise subject to liability for compensation hereunder, then the liability of the entire wage liability bears to the entire wages of the employe: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent any arrangement between such employers for a different distribution, as between themselves, of the ultimate burden of such compensation.

Section 10. (a) Any person who has work done under contract on or about his premises which is an operation of the usual business which he there carries on, shall be deemed an employer and shall be liable under this act to such contractor, his subcontracts, and their employes, when injured or killed on or about the premises of the employer while doing work which is in the usual course of his business.

(b) The provisions of this section shall apply to the relationships of landlord and tenant, and lessor or lessee, when created for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability, but not otherwise. In such cases the landlord or lessor shall be deemed the employer of the employes of the tenant or lessee.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the owner of premises upon which improvements are being erected, demolished, altered or repaired by an independent contractor, but such independent contractor shall be deemed to be the employer of the employes of his subcontractors and their subcontractors when employed on or about the premises where the principal contractor is doing work.

(d) In all cases mentioned in the preceding subsections, the immediate contractor or subcontractor shall be liable as an employer of the employes of his subcontractors. All persons so liable may be made parties to the proceedings on the application of any party. The liability of the immediate employer shall be primary, and that of the others secondary in their order, and any compensation paid by those secondarily liable may be recovered from those primarily liable, with attorney's fees and expenses of the suit. Such recovery may be had on motion in the original proceedings.

(e) No such employer shall be liable as in this section provided, if the employe was insured by his immediate or any intermediate employer.

Section 11. If a third person not in the same employ is also liable, the employe may elect to hold either the employer or the third person. Election to hold the third person shall release the employer. Election to hold the employer shall operate as an assignment of the cause of action against the third person which the employer or his insurer may enforce in his own name or that of the employe, and in such actions recovery may be had of the amount of compensation awarded, with the reasonable expense of the suit, including attorney's fees. Election to hold the employer shall not be deemed to have been made until a claim for compensation is filed with the commission.

Section 12. (a) This act shall apply to all cases within its provisions, except those exclusively covered by any federal law.

(b) This act shall apply to all injuries received in this state, regardless of where the contract of employment was made, and also to all injuries received outside of this state under contract of employment made in this state, unless the contract of employment in any such case shall otherwise provide.

Section 13. (a) In addition to all other compensation, the employe shall receive such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, ambulance and medicines as may reasonably be required for the first eight weeks after the injury or disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and not exceeding the amount of two hundred dollars. If the employe desires, he shall have the right to select his own physician, surgeon or other such requirement at his own expense. Where such requirements are furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities.

(b) If it be shown to the commission that such requirements are being furnished in such manner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the life, health, or recovery of the employe is endangered thereby, the commission may order a change in the physician, surgeon, hospital or other requirement.

(c) All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission, and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges.

(d) No compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employe, if and in so far as the same may be caused, continued or aggravated by an unreasonable refusal to submit to any medical or surgical treatment or operation, the risk of which is, in the opinion of the commission, inconsiderable in view of the seriousness of the injury. If the employe dies as a result of an operation made necessary by the injury, such death shall be deemed to be caused by the injury.

(e) The testimony of any physician who treated the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(f) Every hospital or other person furnishing the employe with medical aid shall permit its records to be copied by and shall furnish full information to the commission, the employer, the employe or his dependents and any other party to any proceedings for compensation under this act, and certified copies of such records shall be admissible in evidence in any such proceedings.

Section 14. (a) Except as provided in section 13, no compensation shall be payable for the first seven days or less of disability unless the disability shall last longer than six weeks.

(b) Compensation shall be payable as the wages were paid prior to the injury or at least once every two weeks. Each installment shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date when due until paid. Compensation shall be payable on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the employe computed in accordance with the rules given in section 22 of this act.

(c) The employer shall be entitled to credit for wages paid the employe after the injury, and for any sum paid to or for the employe or his dependents on account of the injury except for liability under section 13.

Section 15. For temporary total disability the employer shall pay compensation for not more than four hundred weeks during the continuance of such disability, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week, with full wages if his average earnings amount to less than six dollars a week.

Section 16. For temporary partial disability compensation shall be paid during such disability but not for more than two hundred weeks, and shall be 66⅔ per cent of the difference between the average earnings prior to the accident and the amount which the employe, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, will be able to earn during the disability, to be determined in view of the nature and extent of the injury and the ability of the employe to compete in an open labor market, not to exceed, however, twelve dollars per week.

Section 17. (a) For permanent partial diability, in addition to all other compensation, the employer shall pay to the employe 66⅔ per cent of his average earnings as computed in accordance with section 22, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars per week, for the period hereinafter provided:

	Nature of Injury.	Weeks.
1	Loss of major arm at shoulder	230
2	Loss of minor arm at shoulder	200
3	Loss of major arm between shoulder and elbow	210
4	Loss of minor arm between shoulder and elbow	190
5	Loss of major arm at elbow joint	200
6	Loss of minor arm at elbow joint	180
7	Loss of major arm between elbow and wrist	190
8	Loss of minor arm between elbow and wrist	170
9	Loss of major hand at the wrist joint	160
10	Loss of minor hand at the wrist joint	150
11	Loss of thumb of major hand at proximal joint	55
12	Loss of thumb of minor hand at proximal joint	50
13	Loss of thumb of major hand at distal joint	40
14	Loss of thumb of minor hand at distal joint	30
15	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, major hand	40
16	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, minor hand	35
17	Loss of index finger at second joint, major hand	25
18	Loss of index finger at second joint, minor hand	25
19	Loss of index finger at distal joint, major hand	25
20	Loss of index finger at distal joint, minor hand	24
21	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, major hand	25
22	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, minor hand	25
23	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, major hand	25
24	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, minor hand	24
25	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, major hand	24
26	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, minor hand	23
27	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, major hand	20
28	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, minor hand	18
29	Loss of little finger at second joint, major hand	19
30	Loss of little finger at second joint, minor hand	18
31	Loss of little finger at distal joint, major hand	15
32	Loss of little finger at distal joint, minor hand	13
33	Loss of one leg at the hip joint or so near thereto as to preclude the use of artificial limb	195
34	Loss of one leg at or above the knee, where the stump remains sufficient to permit the use of artificial limb	150
35	Loss of one leg at or above ankle and below knee joint	125
36	Loss of one foot, in tarsus	140
37	Loss of one foot, in metatarsus	100
38	Loss of great toe of one foot at proximal joint	35
39	Loss of great toe of one foot at distal joint	20
40	Loss of any other toe at proximal joint	15
41	Loss of any other toe at second joint	8
42	Loss of any other toe at distal joint	6
43	Complete loss of one eye	110
44	Complete loss of the sight of one eye	100
45	Complete deafness of both ears	160
46	Complete deafness of one ear, the other being normal	40

For permanent injuries other than those above specified, the said compensation shall be paid for such period as are proportionate to the relation which the other injury bears to the injuries above specified, but no such period shall exceed four hundred weeks. Such other injuries shall include permanent injuries causing a loss of earning power, disfigurement and mutilation. If an employe be seriously and permanently disfigured about the face or head, the board may allow such sum for compensation on account thereof, as it may deem just, based upon the handicap suffered by the injured employe in obtaining employment, but such sum shall not exceed $750.00.

(b) In all claims for compensation for hernia resulting from injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, it must be definitely proved to the satisfaction of the board: First, that there was an accident resulting in hernia; second, that the hernia appeared suddenly, accompanied by intense pain; third, that the hernia immediately followed the accident; fourth, that the hernia did not exist in any degree prior to the accident resulting in the injury for which compensation is claimed. All hernia inguinal, femoral or otherwise, so proved to be the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, shall, when necessary, be treated in a surgical manner by radical operation. If death results from such operation, the death shall be considered as a result of the injury, and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (b). In non-fatal cases, time loss only shall be paid, unless it is shown by special examination that the injured employe has a permanent partial disability resulting after the operation. If so, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the provisions hereof applicable to permanent partial disability. In case the injured employe refuses to undergo the radical operation for the reduction of said hernia, when such operation is necessary, no compensation will be allowed during the time such refusal continues. If, however, it is shown that the employe has some chronic disease or is otherwise in such physical condition that it is considered unsafe for him to undergo said operation, he shall be paid 66⅔ per cent of his average wages for a period of 10 weeks.

Section 18. (a) For permanent total disability compensation shall be paid on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the annual earnings during two hundred forty (240) weeks, and thereafter on the basis of 40 per cent of the average earnings for life, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week.

(b) When caused by the accident the loss of both eyes or the sight thereof, the loss of both hands or the use thereof, an injury resulting in practically total and permanent paralysis or an injury resulting in incurable imbecility or insanity, shall be conclusively presumed to be permanent total disabilities, and in all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

Section 19. (a) In all cases of permanent disability where there has been a previous disability there shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable, the amount paid for the previous disability, and compensation shall be paid for the difference. If the resulting condition be a total permanent disability, the compensation period of such total disability shall be five hundred weeks, and the period of the previous disability shall be deducted therefrom.

(b) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent temporary disabilities, compensation shall be payable only for the longest and largest paying disability.

(c) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent and consecutive permanent disabilities, compensation payments for each subsequent disability shall not begin until the end of the compensation period of the prior disability.

Section 20. The death of the injured employe shall not affect the liability of the employer to furnish compensation as in this act provided, so far as such liability has accrued and become payable at the time of the death, and any accrued and unpaid compensation due the employe shall be paid to his dependents without administration, or if there be no dependents, to his personal representative or other person entitled thereto, but such death shall be deemed to be the termination of the disability.

Section 21. If the injury causes death, either with or without disability, the compensation therefor shall be as provided in this section.

(a) In all cases the employer shall pay direct to the persons furnishing the same the reasonable expense of the burial of the deceased employe not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, if not covered by the prov

the burial expenses of a deceased employe unless he shall have furnished the same by authority of the widow or widower, the nearest relative of the deceased employe in the county of his death, his personal representatives, or the employer, who shall have the righ to give such authority in the order named. All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar service to persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges. If the deceased employe leaves no dependents the death benefit in this subsection provided shall be the limit of the liability of the employer under this act on account of such death.

(b) The employer shall also pay to the total dependents of the employe a death benefit of two-thirds of his average annual earnings for the year immediately preceding the injury, but not less than six dollars a week nor more than fifteen dollars a week for three hundred weeks, less the number of weeks during which compensation for the injury was paid to the employe during his lifetime. If there be total dependents no compensation shall be payable to partial dependents or any other person, except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If there be partial dependents, and no total dependents, a part of the death benfit herein provided in the case of total dependents, determined by the proportion of his contributions to all partial dependents by the employe at the time of the injury, shall be paid by the employer to each of such dependents proportionately.

(d) The word "dependent" as used in this act shall be construed to mean a relative by blood or marriage of a deceased employe who is actually dependent for support, in whole or in part, upon his wages at the time of the injury. The following persons shall be conclusively presumed to be solely and totally dependent for support upon a deceased employe:

1. A wife upon a husband, and a husband mentally or physically incapacitated from wage earning upon a wife, with whom he or she is living at the time of the injury.

2. A natural, posthumous, or adopted child or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of seventeen years, or over that age if physically or mentally incapacitated from wage earning, with whom he is living at the time of the death of such parent, there being no surviving dependent parent or stepparent. In case there is more than one child thus dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them in such proportion as may be determined by the commission after considering their ages and other facts bearing on such dependency. In all other cases questions of total or partial dependency shall be determined in accordance with the facts at the time of the injury, and in such other cases, if there is more than one person wholly dependent, the death benefit shall be divided equally among them.

(e) All death benefits provided for in this act shall be paid in installments in the same manner as provided for disability compensation.

(f) Every employer shall keep a record of the correct names and addresses of the dependents of each of his employes, so far as possible and upon the death of an employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall immediately furnish the commission with the correct names and addresses of all dependents of such employe.

Section 22. The basis for computing the compensation provided for in this act shall be as follows:

(a) The compensation shall be computed on the basis of the annual earnings which the injured person received as salary, wages, or earnings if in the employment of the same employer continuously during the year next preceding the injury.

(b) Employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the employe was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

(c) If the injured person has not been engaged in the employment of the same employer for the full year immediately preceding the accident, the compensation shall be computed according to the annual earnings which persons of the same class in the same employment and same location (or if that be impracticable, of neighboring employments of the same kind) have earned during such period.

(d) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate throughout the working days of the year, the annual earnings, if not otherwise determinable, shall be regarded as 300 times the average daily earnings in such computation.

(e) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate for a part of the whole number of working days in each year, such number, if the annual earnings are not otherwise determinable, shall be used instead of 300 as a basis for computing the annual earnings: Provided, the minimum number of days which shall be so used for the basis of the year's work shall be not less than 200.

(f) In the case of injured employes who earn either no wage or less than the earnings of adult day laborers in the same line of employment in that locality, the yearly wage shall be reckoned according to the average annual earnings of adults of the same class in the same (or if that is impracticable then of neighboring) employments.

(g) Earnings, for the purpose of this section, shall be based on the earnings for the number of hours commonly regarded as a day's work for that employment, and shall exclude overtime earnings. The earnings shall not include any sum which the employer has been accustomed to pay the employe to cover any special expense entailed on him by the nature of his employment.

(h) In computing the compensation to be paid to any employe, who, before the accident for which he claims compensation, was disabled, and drawing compensation under the terms of this act, the compensation for each subsequent injury shall be apportioned according to the proportion of incapacity and disability caused by the respective injuries which he may have suffered.

(i) To determine the amount of compensation for each installment period, the amount per annum shall be ascertained pursuant hereto, and such amount divided by the number of installment period per annum.

Section 23. The compensation payable under this act, whether awarded or due, or not, shall not be assignable, shall be exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution, shall not be subject to setoff or counter-claim or be in any way liable for any debt, and in case of insolvency or the levy of an attachment or execution shall be entitled to the same preference and priority as claims for wages, without limit as to time or amount, save that if written notice is given to the employer of the nature and extent thereof, if such services are found to be necessary, the commission may allow as a lien on the compensation, reasonable attorney's fees for services in connection with the proceedings for compensation and may order the amount thereof paid direct to the attorney in a lump sum or in installments. All attorney's fees for services in connection with this act shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such charges as are fair and reasonable, and the commission shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes concerning the same.

Section 24. No savings or insurance of the injured employe, or any benefit derived from any other source than the employer or the employer's insurer for liability under this act, shall be considered in determining the compensation due hereunder.

Section 25. Every employer electing to accept the provisions of this act shall insure his entire liability thereunder except as hereafter provided, with some insurance carrier authorized to insure such liability in this state, except that an employer may himself carry the whole or any part of such liability without insurance upon satisfying the commission of his ability so to do. If the employer fail to comply with this section, an injured employe or his dependents may elect after the injury to recover from the employer as though he had rejected this act, or to recover under this act with the compensation payments commuted and immediately payable. If the employer be carrying his own insurance, on the application of any person entitled to compensation and on proof of default in the payment of any installment, the commission shall require the employer to furnish security for the payment of the compensation, and if not given, all of the compensation shall be commuted and become immediately payable: Provided, that employers engaged in the mining business shall be required to insure only their normal liability.

Section 26. No part of the cost of such insurance shall be assessed against, collected from or paid by any employe.

Section 27. If the employer be not insured his liability hereunder shall be primary and direct. If he is insured, his liability shall be secondary and indirect, and his insurer shall be primarily and directly liable hereunder to the injured employe, his dependents or other persons entitled to rights hereunder. On request of the commission and at every hearing the employer shall produce and furnish it with a copy of his policy of insurance, and on demand the employer shall furnish the injured employe, or his dependents, with the correct name and address of his insurer, and his failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence of his failure to insure. Both the employer and his insurer shall be parties to all agreements or awards of compensation, but the same shall not be enforceable against the employer, except on motion and proof of default by the insurer. Service on the employer shall be sufficient to give the commission jurisdiction over the person of both the employer and his insurer, and the appearance of the employer in any proceeding shall also constitute the appearance of his insurer.

Section 28. Every policy of insurance against liability under this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act and shall be in a form approved by the superintendent of the insurance department. Such policy shall contain an agreement that the insurer accepts all of the provisions of this act, that the same may be enforced by any person entitled to any rights under this act as well as by the employer, that the insurer shall be a party to all agreements or proceedings under this act, and his appearance may be entered therein and jurisdiction over his person may be obtained as in this act provided, and such covenants shall be enforceable notwithstanding any default of the employer.

Section 29. All charges for insurance against liability under this act and against the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall be fair, reasonable and adequate with due allowance for merit rating. Every insurance carrier or group of carriers authorized to insure against liability under this act, shall within thirty days after this section becomes effective, file with the superintendent of the insurance department its classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto with its system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) if any. The superintendent then shall hold a hearing to determine upon a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and in his discretion a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called). Within sixty days after this section becomes effective, the superintendent shall approve or issue as fair, reasonable and adequate for all insurance carriers or groups of carrier, authorized by law to transact liability or compensation insurance business in this state, a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and may in his discretion approve or issue a system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) which shall be a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) for all such insurance carriers. The superintendent may subsequently approve or issue a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called, for all insurance carriers, or may modify or change any such system previously approved or issued after holding a hearing to determine its effect upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of rates, and may approve or issue changes in rates or classifications after holding a hearing to determine upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of such additions or charges. No insurance carrier or group of carriers shall issue, renew or carry insurance for employers or employes as provided in this section at premium rates which are less than the rates approved or issued by the superintendent for all insurance carriers or groups of carriers as fair, reasonable and adequate for the risk to which they respectively apply: Provided, however, that if the superintendent shall have previously approved or issued a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) insurance carriers may apply the same to any risks subject thereto, but basic rates no less than the rates previously approved or issued by the superintendent, and any additions thereto or reductions therefrom on account of the application of such system of schedule rating or (merit rating so-called) shall be clearly set forth in the insurance contracts or endorsements attached thereto; and provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of any insurance carrier or carriers to issue participating policies or to pay savings or dividends actually earned or saved; and provided further, that the provisions of this section as to rates shall not apply to employers who provide among themselves insurance against liability under this act, on the reciprocal or inter-insurance plan, except that the rates fixed by the superintendent of insurance as sufficient to provide for the payment of the compensation provided by this act.

Section 30. No insurance carrier shall write any insurance against liability hereunder unless it maintains such reserves as are required by law or in the absence thereof such reserves as may be required by the superintendent of the insurance department, the power to require and regulate which is hereby vested in said superintendent.

Section 31. Every insurance carrier writing insurance for liability hereunder, or the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall report to the superintendent of the insurance department, in accordance with such rules as he may adopt, such information as he may at any time require for the purpose of determining the solvency of the carrier or the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of its rates, and for such purposes the superintendent may inspect the books and records of such carrier and examine its officers, agents and servants under oath.

Section 32. For any violation of the provisions of this act the superintendent of the insurance department may suspend or revoke the authority of any insurance carrier to do business in this state. If any insurance carrier fails or delays to pay any compensation finally determined to be due, the superintendent shall hear the complaint, and if such failure is without reasonable excuse he may revoke or suspend the authority of such carrier to do business in this state, and in a proper case may apply for the appointment of a receiver for same.

Section 33. Any employer or group of employers may enter into or continue any agreement with his or their employes to provide a system of compensation benefits or insurance in lieu of the compensation and insurance provided by this act. Such substitute system and insurance shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of the insurance department and shall not be approved by him unless they confer benefits upon injured employes or their dependents at least equivalent to the benefits provided by this act, for if they require contributions from employes unless they confer benefits in addition to those provided under this act at least commensurate with such contribution. Such substitute system and insurance may be terminated by the superintendent of the insurance department on reasonable notice and hearing to the interested parties, if it shall appear that the same is not fairly administered, or if its operation shall disclose latent defects threatening its solvency or if for any other substantial reason it fails to accomplish the purposes of this act; and in this case the superintendent of the insurance department shall determine upon the proper distribution of all remaining assets, if any, subject to the right of any party in interest to have such action reviewed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 34. Every employer in this state, whether he has accepted or rejected the provisions of this act, shall within ten days after knowledge of such accident, notify the commission thereof, and shall, within one month, file with the commission under such rules and regulations and in such form and detail as the commission may require, a full and complete report of every injury or death to any employe for which the employer would be liable to furnish medical aid or compensation hereunder had he accepted this act and every such employer shall also furnish the commission with such supplemental reports in regard thereto as the commission shall require. Every such employer and his insurer, and every injured employe, his dependents and every person entitled to any rights hereunder, and every other person, receiving from the commission any blank reports with direction to fill out the same, shall cause the same to be promptly returned to the commission properly filled out and signed so as to answer fully and correctly each question propounded therein and a good and sufficient reason shall be given for failure to answer any question. No information obtained under the provisions of this section shall be disclosed to persons other than the parties to compensation proceedings and their attorneys, save by order of the commission, or at a hearing or compensation proceeding, but such information may be used by the commission for statistical purposes. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section or who knowingly makes a false report or statement in writing to the commission shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 35. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the parties to claims hereunder from entering into voluntary agreements in settlement thereof, but no agreement by an employe or his dependents to waive his rights under this act shall be valid, nor shall any agreement of settlement of compromise of any dispute or claim for compensation under this act be valid until approved by the commission, nor shall the commission approve any settlement which is not in accordance with the rights of the parties as given in this act. No such agreement shall be valid unless made after seven days from the date of the injury or death.

Section 36. Upon receipt of notice of any accident the commission shall forward to the employer and to the employe or his dependents a form of agreement to pay and accept compensation, providing for payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this act, which agreement shall be promptly executed by both parties and returned to the commission, and if in any case the employer disputes the claim for compensation and for that reason refuses to execute the agreement to pay compensation, the commission shall assist the person who claims to be entitled thereto, in filing his claim and securing an early adjudication thereof; and where such agreements to pay and receive compensation are executed and filed it shall be the duty of the commission, in case payments hereunder are not promptly made, to provide prompt measures for the payment of such compensation and for hearing disputes with reference thereto. If the parties agree they shall file with the commission a report of the facts and their agreement, and if the agreement is approved by the commission it shall make an award of compensation thereon in accordance therewith.

Section 37. Every employer, his director, officer or agent who discharges or in any way discriminates against an employe for exercising any of his rights under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 38. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and nature of the injury, and the name and address of the person injured, shall have been given to the employer as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, unless the commission shall find that there was good cause for failure to give such notice. No defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall invalidate the same unless the commission shall find that the employer was in fact misled and prejudiced thereby.

Section 39. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless a claim therefor be filed with the commission within six months after the injury or death, or in case payments have been made on account of the injury or death, within six months from the date of the last payment. In all other respects such limitations shall be governed by the law of civil actions other than for the recovery of real property, but the appointment of a guardian shall be deemed the termination of legal disability from minority or insanity.

Section 40. If the employer and the injured employe or his dependents fail to reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this act, or if they have reached such an agreement which has been signed and filed with the commission and compensation has been paid or is due in accordance therewith, and the parties thereto then disagree as to the continuance of any weekly payment under such agreement, either party may make an application to the commission for a hearing in regard to the matters at issue and for a ruling thereon. Immediately after such application has been received the commission shall set the date for a hearing, which shall be held as soon as practicable, and shall notify the parties at issue of the time and place of such hearing.

Section 41. The commission or any of its members or referees shall hear in a summary proceeding the parties at issue and their representatives and witnesses and shall determine the dispute. All evidence introduced at any such hearing shall be reported by a competent stenographer appointed by the commission. The award, together with a statement of the findings of fact, rulings of law and any other matters pertinent to the question at issue, shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a copy of the award shall immediately be sent by registered United States mail to the parties in dispute.

Section 42. Upon its own motion or upon the application of any party in interest on the ground of a change in condition, the commission may at any time review any award and on such review may make an award ending, diminishing or increasing the compensation previously awarded, subject to the maximum or minimum provided in this act, and shall immediately send to the parties a copy of the award. No such review shall affect such award as regards any moneys paid.

Section 43. If an application for review is made to the commission within ten days from the date of the award, the full commission, if the first hearing was not held before the full commission, shall review the evidence, or, if deemed advisable, as soon as practicable hear the parties at issue, their representatives and witnesses and shall make an award and file same in like manner as specified in the foregoing section.

Section 44. An award of the commission as provided in section 41, if not reviewed in due time, or an award of the commission upon such review as provided in section 43, shall be conclusive and binding as to all questions of fact, but either party to the dispute may within thirty days from the date of the action or award of the full commission, appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred, or if the accident occurred outside of this state, then in the county where the contract was made, for errors of law, by filing notice of appeal with the commission, whereupon the commission shall order under its certificate, return to the court all documents and papers on file in the matter together with a transcript of the evidence, the findings and award, which shall thereupon become the record of the cause. Appeal from the circuit court shall be allowed the same as in civil actions and all appeals to the circuit and appellate courts shall have precedence over all other cases except election contests. Upon the setting aside of the award, the court may remand the case to the commission for further hearing or proceedings, or it may enter the proper judgment upon the findings as the nature of the case may demand: Provided, that, in all appeals from awards of the commission the party taking the appeal shall together with his notice of appeal transmit to the commission twenty-five dollars, as security for costs, which sum the commission shall together with the record of the case transmit to the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which the appeal is taken, and in all appeals from the commission or circuit court the costs thereof shall be assessed against the losing party as provided by law in civil cases.

Section 45. Any party in interest may file in the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred a certified copy of a memorandum of agreement approved by the commission or of an order or decision of the commission, or of an award of the commission unappealed from, whereupon said court shall render judgment in accordance therewith and notify the parties. Such judgment shall have the same effect and all proceedings in relation thereto shall thereafter be the same as though said judgment had been rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by said court. Any such judgment of said circuit court unappealed from or affirmed on appeal or modified in obedience to the mandate of the appellate court, shall be modified to conform to any decision of the commission, ending, diminishing or increasing any weekly payment under the provisions of section 42 of this act upon the presentation to it of a certified copy of such decision.

Section 46. In any case a temporary or partial award of compensation may be made, and the same may be modified from time to time, to meet the needs of the case and the same may be kept open until a final award can be made, and if the same be not complied with, the amount thereof may be doubled in the final award, if the final award shall be in accordance with the temporary or partial award.

Section 47. Any notice required under this act shall be deemed to have been properly given and served when sent by registered mail properly stamped and addressed to the person to whom given, at his last known address, in time to reach him in due time to act thereon. Notice may also be given and served in like manner as summons in civil actions.

Section 48. The compensation herein provided may be commuted by said commission and redeemed by the payment in whole or in part, by the employer, of a lump sum, which shall be fixed by the commission, but in no case to exceed the commutable value of the future installments which may be due under this act, taking account of life contingencies, such payment to be commuted at its present value upon the basis of interest calculated at four per centum with annual rests, upon application to either party, with due notice to the other, if it appears that such commutation will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party or that such employe or dependent has removed or is about to remove from the United States, or that the employer had sold or otherwise disposed of the greater part of his business or assets. In determining whether the commutation asked for will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, the commission will constantly bear in mind that it is the intention of this act that the compensation payments are in lieu of wages and are to be received by the injured employe or his dependents in the same manners in which wages are ordinarily paid. Therefore, commutation is a departure from the normal method of payment and is to be allowed only when it clearly appears that some unusual circumstances warrant such a departure. Commutation shall not be allowed for the purpose of enabling the injured employe, or the dependents of a deceased employe, to satisfy a debt, or to make payments to physicians, lawyers, or any other persons.

Section 49. On notice to the other parties the commission may permit the employer to be discharged from further liability under any agreement, award or judgment for compensation by furnishing to the person entitled thereto an annuity or other obligation, approved by the commission or court, by which payment is assumed by some responsible person, or by depositing the commutable value thereof with the commission to be disbursed to the persons entitled thereto in such manner as the commission shall determine.

Section 50. (a) After an employe has received an injury he shall from time to time thereafter during disability submit to reasonable medical examination at the request of the employer, his insurer, the commission or any of its commissioners, the time and place of which shall be fixed with due regard to the convenience of the employe and his physical condition and ability to attend. The employe may have his own physician present, and if the employe refuses to submit to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be forfeited during such period.

(b) The commission or any of the commissioners, or referees, may appoint a duly qualified impartial physician to examine the injured employe and to report, his fees and traveling expenses for which shall be fixed and allowed by the commission and paid as other costs under this act. If all the parties shall have had reasonable access thereto, the report of such physician shall be admissible in evidence.

(c) The testimony of any physician who examined the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(d) Certified copies of the proceedings before any coroner holding an inquest over the body of any employe receiving an injury in the course of his employment resulting in death, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act, and it shall be the duty of the coroner to give notice of such inquest to the employer and the dependents of the deceased employe, who shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses.

Section 51. All proceedings before the commission or any commissioner or referee shall be simple, informal and summary, and without regard to the technical rules of evidence, and no defect or irregularity therein shall invalidate the same. Except as herein otherwise provided, all such proceedings shall be according to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the commission.

Section 52. The commission, or any commissioner or referee, shall have power to issue process, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, examine books and papers, and require the production thereof, and to cause the deposition of any witness to be taken and the costs thereof paid as other costs under this act. Any party shall be entitled to process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and at his own cost to take and use depositions in like manner as in civil cases in the circuit court. Subpoena shall extend to all parts of the state, and may be served as in civil actions in the circuit court, but the costs of such service shall be as in other civil actions. Each witness shall receive the fees and mileage prescribed by law in civil cases, but the same shall not be allowed as costs to the party in whose behalf the witness was summoned unless the persons before whom the hearing is had shall certify that the testimony of such witness was necessary. All costs under this act shall be approved by the commission and paid out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission; provided, however, that if the commission shall determine that any proceedings before it or any of its members, or before any referee, have been brought, prosecuted or defended without reasonable ground, it may assess the whole cost of the proceedings upon the party who so brought, prosecuted or defended them.

Section 53. If any person subpoenaed to appear at any hearing or proceeding fails to obey the command of such subpoena without reasonable cause, or if any person in attendance at any hearing or proceeding shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to be sworn, or to be examined, or to answer a question, or to produce a book or paper or to subscribe or swear to his deposition, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be prosecuted therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be, and deemed to be, a separate and distinct offense.

Section 54. If any party shall die pending any proceedings under this act, the same shall not abate, but on notice to the parties may be revived and proceed in favor of the successor to the rights or against the personal representatives of the party liable, in like manner as in civil actions.

Section 55. Any person who shall make, or conspire with, aid, or abet another to make, any false or fraudulent claim to compensation or other benefits under this act, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, receive, make or cause to be made, or conspire with, aid or abate another to receive, make or cause to be made, any payment of compensation under this act to which the recipient is not lawfully entitled, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation and with intent to defraud, cause or procure, or conspire with, aid or abate another in causing or procuring any person entitled to any benefits under this act to fail to make claim therefor or to accept in payment thereof less than is due under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 56. There is hereby created the Missouri workmen's compensation commission consisting of four members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the commission shall organize by electing one of their members as chairman. The term of office of each commissioner shall be six years, except that when first constituted two members of the commission shall be appointed for four years and two for six years, and thereafter all vacancies shall be filled as they occur. The terms of office of the first commissioners shall begin on the date of their appointment, which shall be immediate after the adjournment of the general assembly. Two members of the commission shall be appointed from each of the two dominant political parties, and at least one member of said commisson shall be a person who on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation shall be classified as a representative of employers, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who, on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employes; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act the members of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors or marines. Such commissioner may be removed in like manner as is provided by law for members of the public service commission. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term, and during any vacancy the remaining members shall exercise all of the powers of the commission. The annual salary of each commissioner shall be four thousand dollars.

Section 57. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office or employment by the commission shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of such office or employment. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office by the commission shall give his whole time to his duties, nor shall he serve any committee of any political party. Each commissioner shall before entering upon his duties give a bond to the state of Missouri in the sum of fifty thousand dollars conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, that if a surety company bond be given the premium therefor shall be paid by the state as other expenses under this act.

Section 58. The commission may sue and be sued in its official name and shall have a seal bearing the inscription "Missouri workmen's compensation commission." The seal shall be affixed to all writs and authentication of copies of records, papers on file, and to such other instruments as the commission shall direct and all courts shall take judicial notice of such seal. Copies of the records and proceedings of the commission and of all papers on file in its office, certified under the said seal, shall be evidence in all court of the state.

Section 59. The commission shall appoint and prescribe the duties of a secretary whose salary shall be $3,500 per annum, and he shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The commission may appoint or employ during its pleasure and prescribe the duties of such employes as may be necessary to the proper administration of this act at salaries to be fixed by the commission and approved by the governor; provided, however, that such salaries shall in no case exceed $100 per month to any stenographer, $100 per month to any clerical employe or $150 per month to any other employe or assistant. The commission may also appoint a medical adviser whose salary shall be fixed by the commission, but shall not exceed $4,000 per annum. The commission may also appoint to hear any case any circuit judge who shall act without compensation therefor; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act all paid appointees and employes of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors and marines.

Section 60. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to furnish the commission with such legal services as it may require, and to appear on its behalf in all actions or proceedings to which it may be a party.

Section 61. The commission shall prepare and furnish free of charge blank forms of all notices, claims, reports, proofs and other blank forms and literature which it may deem proper and requisite to the efficient administration of this act. It may also authorize the publication and distribution of such blanks by employers and other persons.

Section 62. The commission shall be provided with an office at the state capitol in which its records shall be kept and may maintain offices in such parts of the state as may be fixed by it. The commission shall also be provided with the necessary office furniture, books, stationery, and other supplies. Paper and stationery shall be furnished, and printing done for the commission as provided by chapter 99, R. S. 1909. The commissioners and each of their appointees and employes shall have reimbursed to them their actual traveling expenses and disbursements incurred in the discharge of their duties while away from their regular offices and places of residence, but the same shall not be paid until verified by the affidavit of the person who incurred them and approved by the chairman of the commission. All salaries, expenses and costs under this act shall be paid monthly out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission.

Section 63. The commission and its members shall have such powers as may be necessary to carry out all the provisions of this act, and it may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for any such purpose.

Section 64. The commission shall charge and collect the following fees, to be paid at least once each month into the state treasury to the credit of the fund for the support of this act: For copies of papers and records not required to be certified or otherwise authenticated by the commission, ten cents for each one hundred words and figures; for certified copies of official documents, awards or other records, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures, and one dollar for every certificate under seal affixed thereto; for each certified copy of annual report of the commission, one dollar and fifty cents; for copies of evidence and proceedings, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures; also all other fees and charges allowed or required to be collected under this act or any other law. The commission shall also fix and collect from the employer the reasonable expense of any investigation necessary to determine his ability to carry his own insurance. No fees shall be charged or collected for copies of papers, records, or official documents furnished to public officers for use in their official capacity, or for annual reports or other matters published by the commission, in the ordinary course of distribution, but the commission may fix reasonable charges for publication issued under its authority.

Section 65. Every public officer without exacting a fee or charge therefor, shall furnish the commission on application with a certified copy of any document, or part thereof on file in his office, and no public officer shall be entitled to receive from the commission any fee for entering, filing, docketing or recording any document required or authorized by law to be filed in his office.

Section 66. The commission shall make and submit to the governor, on or before the second Monday of January, in each year, a report containing a full and complete account of its transactions and proceedings for the preceding year, together with all statistics and information collected by it, and such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as it may deem of value, which report shall be laid before the legislature.

Section 67. For the purpose of providing for the expense of administering this act, every person, partnership, association, corporation, whether organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, company, mutual company, the parties to any inter-indemnity contract, or other plan or scheme, and every other insurance carrier, insuring employers in this state against liability for personal injuries to their employes, or for death caused thereby, under this act, shall, as hereinafter provided, pay tax upon the deposits or premiums received whether in cash or notes, in this state, or on account of business done in this state, for such insurance in this state at the rate of two per cent in lieu of all other taxes on such deposits or premiums, which amount of taxes shall be assessed and collected as hereinafter provided; provided, that such insurance carrier shall be credited with cancelled or returned premiums or savings actually paid to the insured in this state, and with premiums or reinsurance with insurance carriers authorized and licensed to transact business in Missouri, which reinsurance shall be reported by the carrier reinsuring such business; but no credit shall be allowed for reinsurance in insurance carriers not licensed to transact business in Missouri.

Section 68. If any such insurance carrier shall fail or refuse to make the return required by this act, the said superintendent shall assess the tax against such insurance carrier or self-insurer at the rate herein provided for, on such amount or premiums or deposits as he shall deem just, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as if the return had been made.

Section 69. Every such insurance carrier shall on or before the first day of April, 1920, and each year thereafter make a return, verified by the affidavit of its president and secretary, or other chief officers or agents, to the superintendent of the insurance department, stating the amount of all such gross premiums or deposits, and credits during the year ending on the 31st day of December, next preceding. Upon the receipt of such returns, the superintendent shall verify the same and assess the tax upon the various insurance carriers on the basis and at the rate provided in section 67 of this act, and make a schedule thereof, duplicate copies of which, properly certified by said superintendent, shall be filed in the office of the state auditor and state treasurer on or before the 15th day of April in each year. Immediately thereafter the superintendent shall notify the insurance carriers of the amount of taxes respectively due from them, and such taxes shall be paid annually into the workmen's compensation fund of the state treasury on or before the first day of May, next ensuing. If not so paid the state treasurer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereafter suspend such delinquent carriers of insurance from the further transaction of business in this state until such taxes shall be paid. Upon receiving said money the state treasurer shall place the whole thereof to the credit of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission of Missouri; provided, that when, at any time, such fund shall have reached the sum of $50,000, any excess amounts thereafter received shall revert to the state treasury. Such payments to continue until the amounts of the original appropriation as provided for in section 79 shall have been repaid.

Section 70. If any such insurance carrier shall withdraw from business in this state before the tax shall fall due according to the provisions of this act, or shall fail or neglect to pay the tax imposed herein, the superintendent shall at once proceed to collect the same, and he is hereby empowered and authorized to employ such legal process as may be necessary for that purpose, and when so collected he shall pay the same into the state treasury as a part of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission. The suit may be brought by the superintendent in his own name, in any court of this state having jurisdiction; reasonable attorneys' fees may be taxed as costs therein, and process may issue to any county of the state, and may be served as in civil actions or in cases of unincorporated associations, partnerships, interindemnity contract or other plan or scheme, upon the principal agent of the parties thereto.

Section 71. Wherever the employer carries his own risk or wherever substitute schemes for insurance provided for in section 33 have been approved, the commission shall inform the superintendent of insurance, who, thereupon, shall assess and in like manner collect a similar tax from the employer carrying his own risk at the same rate and on the same basis as taxes are assessed against insurance carries, of any character, carrying like risks in this state under the provisions of this act.

Section 72. Any person or persons who shall in this state act or assume to act as agent for any such insurance carrier whose authority to do business in this state has been suspended under this act, while such suspension remains in force, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act obligatory upon such person or party, or who shall willfully make a false or fraudulent statement of the business or condition of any such insurance carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punish by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 73. Whenever by this act any officer is required to give any notice to any insurance carrier, the same may be given by mailing the same, postage prepaid, addressed to the principal office of the insurance carrier or its agent in this state, or to its home or to the secretary, general agent or chief officer thereof in the United States.

Section 74. Any insurance carrier, foreign or domestic, liable to pay a tax upon its premiums or deposits under this act shall not be liable to pay any other or further tax upon such premiums or deposits under any other law of this state, and the provisions of this act shall also extend and apply to all premiums or deposits received during any part of the year 1919.

Section 75. Any person, corporation, his or its directors, officers or agents, or any other person who violates any of the provisions of this act for which a penalty has not hereinbefore been specifically provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week and not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 76. All of the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed, with a view of the public welfare, and a substantial compliance therewith shall be sufficient to give effect to all rules, regulations, requirements, awards, orders or decisions of the commission, and they shall not be declared inoperative, illegal or void for any omission of a technical nature in respect thereto.

Section 77. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The general assembly hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the same shall be declared unconstitutional.

Section 78. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are to that extent hereby repealed.

Section 79. For the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of the members of the commission and its employes, the sum of $50,000 per year or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, and shall be known as the workmen's compensation fund. The amount of said appropriation to be refunded as provided in section 69.

Section 80. Notwithstanding the emergency clause hereto attached sections two to four, inclusive, and section thirty-four of this act shall not take effect until November, 1919.

Section 81. It being necessary for the commission herein created to be fully organized and make preliminary preparations, and there being an immediate necessity therefor, creates an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution, and except as in this act otherwise provided, this act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Proposed amendment repealing article 15, Missouri Constitution, enacting new article in lieu thereof, providing mode of revising and amending Constitution and for calling constitutional convention.

Be it resolved by the people of the State of Missouri, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to the electors of the state of Missouri the following proposed constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. That article 15 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following new article enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as article 15, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, and for calling a constitutional convention, and which shall read as follows:

ARTICLE 15.

Providing the Mode of Revising and Amending the Constitution and for calling a Constitutional Convention.

Section 1. This Constitution may be revised and amended only in pursuance of the provisions of this article or as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Section 2. The General Assembly may at any time, propose amendments to this Constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient, and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal. The amendments proposed, either by the General Assembly or by initiative petition, shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, by official ballot title as may be provided by law, on one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever at the next general election, or at a special election called by the Governor in his discretion prior to such general election, at which he may submit any one or more of such proposed amendments. No proposed amendment shall contain more than one amended and revised article of this Constitution or one new article which shall not contain more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith. Each proposed amendment shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such election in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published. If a majority of the electors of the state voting for and against any one of such amendments shall vote for such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Section 3. The General Assembly may at any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the State be taken upon the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" which shall be submitted to the electors on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind at either a special or general election, as the General Assembly may provide, and if a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to the convention, on a day not less than three nor more than six months after that on which said question shall have been voted on. The electors of each senatorial district of the state, as then organized, shall elect two delegates as herein provided at such election, and the electors of the state voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large, such election to be conducted as provided by law; and each delegate shall possess the qualifications of a Senator; and no person holding any other office of trust or profit (national guard officers, school directors, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be eligible to be elected a delegate to the convention nor during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed. In order to secure representation from different political parties in each senatorial district, each political party as then authorized by law to make nominations for the office of State Senator in each senatorial district shall nominate only one candidate for delegate from such senatorial district, and such candidate shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed by the senatorial committee of the respective parties, and a certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before such election, and such candidate shall be voted for, each on a separate ballot with emblem or party designation, and each elector shall have the right to vote for one of such candidates, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each senatorial district shall be elected; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be nominated by nominating petitions only, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before any such election and shall be verified in the same manner as may be provided by law for initiative petitions, and until otherwise provided by law such petitions shall be signed by electors of the state, equal in number to at least five per centum of the entire vote cast for Governor at the last general election in the senatorial district in which such candidates reside; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever, and the fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. Not less than fifteen days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerk of the county the name of each person nominated for the office of delegate from the senatorial district in which the county, or any part of it, is included, and the names of all persons nominated for delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall be convened by proclamation by the Governor within six months after their election at the seat of government. Upon the convening of the convention all delegates shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and to faithfully discharge their duties as delegates of the convention, and shall receive for their services the sum of ten dollars per diem and mileage as provided by law for members of the General Assembly. A majority of the delegates of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no constitution or amendment to this Constitution shall be submitted for approval or rejection to the electors of the state as herein provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employes and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, and to provide for the printing of its documents, journals, proceedings and a record of its debates, and to appropriate money to pay for the expenditures incurred. The sessions of the convention shall be held with open doors, it shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its delegates. In case of a vacany, by death, resignation or other cause, of any delegate elected to the convention such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor by the appointment of another delegate from the same political party to which the delegate causing the vacancy belonged. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendments which shall have been adopted by such convention shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state in such manner and containing such separate and alternative propositions and on such official ballot as may be provided by such convention, at a special election, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days nor more than six months after the adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such Constitution or constitutional amendments in the manner provided in the last preceding section such Constitution or constitutional amendments shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor.

Section 4. The question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and in case a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section.

State of Missouri, }
Department of State. }

I, John L. Sullivan, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the twelve joint and concurrent resolutions of the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Missouri of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri; also of the two propositions proposed by referendum petitions; also of the one amendment to the Constitution proposed by initiative petition, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the general election to be held on Tuesday the second day of November, A. D. 1920.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at office in the city of Jefferson, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1920.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Secretary of State.

(Seal)

A Romance of Soaring Rents

By ELIZABETH WOODWARD

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Marjorie sat somewhat disconsolately on a packing box, awaiting the arrival of the moving man. She was disconsolate, first, because after three years in their pleasant apartment she and her brother, Jim, were obliged to move because of soaring rents. They had found a modest "walk-up" facing a small park, in an unfashionable part of town. Of course they would get used to it, but Marjorie was one who clung tenaciously to old surroundings, and readjustment was painful. They had had good times in the little apartment—she and Jim, fresh from the small Western town.

The moving from the apartment marked a new era, but even more did the fact that on Tom's horizon loomed a woman. If he was as serious as he appeared to be, Marjorie would have to look for a separate place to bestow her household goods.

Her melancholy reverie was interrupted by a sharp peal at the doorbell—the moving men. Wasting no time, they seized upon the larger pieces of furniture and were soon carrying them dexterously downstairs.

Marjorie had only noticed them as a group, calculating anxiously the size of the tip required for the quartet. She was, therefore, somewhat startled to see one of them gazing intently at a picture standing face upward against the wall.

"Excuse me, miss," he said, "but, you know, that's rather out of the

Gazing Intently at a Picture.

ordinary, that view of the Acropolis one usually sees—"

Marjorie's eyebrows went up unconsciously. "You are wondering," he said, answering her questioning look, "what I know about pictures, but—"

Here he was interrupted by a voice from behind. "Here you, Johnny; look alive. We are here for work."

With no further comment, the one called Johnny picked up a large armchair and proceeded down stairs. From then on he did not hesitate or stop, and Marjorie, absorbed in directing the removal of her household goods, forgot the incident of the picture.

A few weeks later one Sunday afternoon Marjorie sat in the park outside her new home. After all, the new rooms were attractive, overlooking the park, with its ever-changing scenes of human interest. Then Jim seemed less interested in his love affair. Altogether, life was looking quite gay. Raising her eyes from her book, she was conscious of a young man, shabbily dressed, looking at her from the opposite bench.

"Pardon me," he said, moving over to her side of the walk. "Of course, you don't know me, but I am one of the men who moved you down from Fifty-fourth street. Somehow, I don't think you look too proud to speak to me."

"I am glad you spoke," she said. "What you said about my brother's picture of the Acropolis interested me. We were interrupted and I never learned—"

"You never learned why a moving man was interested in pictures," he interrupted. "You see, the thing is, my brother took that picture. And, you know, one usually sees just the front view of the building; this is so entirely different, and, knowing that there are only two copies in existence, I just wondered how you had come by it."

"Billy Joudrey left it to my brother. He was killed at the front. Perhaps your brother told you," Marjorie answered.

"I'll admit," he said, "being a moving man isn't exactly what you would expect of the brother of a chap who does such highbrow things as heading excavation parties to Greece. Moving pays mighty well, and especially the tips." If Marjorie had caught his eye, then she would have seen an amused expression flit over his face.

This was the first of many Sunday meetings between Marjorie and her "park beau," as Jim called him. The four of them, Jim and the girl of his heart, Marjorie and John, frequently had supper together in the little apartment. John remained a mystery, as there seemed no connecting link but Billy Joudrey. Jim could not remember who Billy had said had given him the picture of the Acropolis. So John came and went giving no hint as to his identity.

In the fall Marjorie went back to her studies. She was working hard, and while she and Jim commented on the absence of John, who suddenly disappeared from view, absorption in their work made Marjorie almost forget what now seemed almost like a summer dream. Jim, who was an electrical engineer, found himself more and more taken up with his work. His love affair was at a standstill, as Eleanor Johnson had gone South with an invalid mother.

"We are going pretty dull," he said one morning, as they hastily ate their breakfast. "I'll try for tickets for the opera if you say so."

"Oh, yes, do. We will dress up for a change," said Marjorie.

A little later, hurrying up the subway steps, her arms full of books, she saw a familiar pair of shoulders in front. "What on earth is John doing up here?" she wondered.

"Hello, John," she said as she caught up with him. "Are you off the moving job?"

"I'll come around and explain; it's too long a story now, when we are both late as it is," he replied.

"We are going to Faust tonight. You couldn't by any chance get a seat?" asked Marjorie.

"Oh, yes; season ticket," answered the surprising man. "I'll call you up at dinner time, and find out where your seats are. No, I can't come to dinner; thank you—Good-by until tonight," and he was off.

Marjorie in her black evening dress, her glorious auburn hair coiled becomingly about her head, and her beautiful white neck with its single string of family pearls made a striking picture.

"Clothes do change one's whole point of view," she remarked to Jim. "Why don't we do this sort of thing oftener?"

Jim, going off to smoke between the acts, met John on his way to Marjorie. "Hello, old chap," he exclaimed. "We almost need an introduction."

Taking Jim's vacant seat, John said, "I suppose you are wondering who and what I am. I will give you 'Who's Who.'

"John Endicott, born in Cambridge, age thirty-five. Graduate of Harvard, class of 1900. Archaeologist. Winner of the Marathon races. Head of the archaeological expedition to Greece in 1912. In the summer of 1917 moving man for Brown Bros. Met Marjorie Blake. The rest to be written."

"But why the moving man?" asked Marjorie.

"It was a wager that a friend put up to me. He said I was too luxury loving, and it would do me good to take a good stiff job with no romance such as Greek sunsets attached. And I wasn't to let any one know who and what I was. But I found the romance even there, Marjorie. And it's up to you to complete the 'Who's Who.'"

Late that evening, as they sat by the fire, Jim having tactfully retired, John laughed and said: "Do you know what I did with my tips? Used to buy books with them and write in the front—'John Endicott from Watson Jones, etc.'"

"The one you bought with mine must have been very little?" she queried.

"Some day you will see," he answered. And the fire-lit room grew very still, as the old story repeated itself once more.

IS GRAVEYARD OF FOSSILS

Western Ranch a Center of Interest to Those Who Are Keen on Prehistoric Lore.

If the skeleton in a museum is a "dinohyus" or a "moropus," one may be quite sure that it came from the farm of James Henry Cook in the northwest corner of Nebraska; and the chances are almost equally good if the specimen happens to be a saber-toothed cat or a many-toed horse, or almost any of those queer animals that belong to the early Miocene period, says R. P. Crawford, in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Most ranchmen and farmers are quite content to raise the ordinary sort of stock, but here is a ranch that is most widely known because of its output of prehistoric animals.

The Cook farm and ranch, located close to the Wyoming line, comprise some 15,000 acres. On the eastern edge of the ranch the Niobrara river has laid bare two hills, from both of which scores and scores of fossil skeletons have been quarried.

Past Time for Bed.

It was eleven o'clock at night and the circus performance had given way to the night horse show at the fair, says the Indianapolis News. A little girl stood up on the seat and gasped in astonishment as the biggest horses she had ever seen were led around the ring. Still more horses were led into the tanbark circle and paraded before the large assembly. Bringing up the rear of the procession were the Shetland ponies, so small that for a time they escaped the notice of the little girl. Then she saw them.

"Oh," she said. "I think they might put those little ones to bed, anyway."

AT 108, WOMAN TO CAST BALLOT

Mrs. Sophia Orr of Syracuse Looks Forward Eagerly to Next Election Day.

OLDEST VOTER OF HER SEX

Native of Vermont and Has Lived in Wisconsin and Mississippi—She Recently Prosecuted Her Grandson for Theft.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Mrs. Sophia Orr, 108 years old, is eagerly looking forward to casting her first vote for president in November. She probably will be the oldest woman in the country to cast her ballot. She voted for the first time in the mayorality election last year.

"I voted the Republican ticket," she stated proudly, "and that's why they won."

The aged woman was the daughter of a lawyer, and was born in St. Albans, Vt., 108 years ago, according to her story. From there she moved to Muscoda, Wis., and later to Highgate, Miss., where she was married to Robert W. Orr. She remembers clearly the events of the war, in which her husband served, and has a vivid memory of her entire life down to the present.

Husband in Civil War.

The little old lady likes to talk about her dead husband, who fought for his country back in the sixties.

"He did his duty," she said resignedly, "and now he's up in Oakwood cemetery. He gave two arms, two legs and his eyes for his country."

Although in her long lifetime Mrs. Orr never before had to resort to the law for protection, she recently appeared against her grandson, Harvey D. Mullett, whom she charged with stealing $145 from under her pillow.

Mrs. Orr is the oldest woman to figure in court proceedings in the state, probably in the United States.

As sprightly as if only half her age, the aged woman mounted the stand and gave her evidence against her grandson, when Mullett, who has appeared in police court before and is included in the rogues' gallery, demanded an examination.

"Grandma, you know I've always been true to you," said the accused grandson.

"Harvey, you took my money, I saw you," insisted the little old lady, "and what's more you took my copper wash boiler a long time ago.

"I've never forgotten that about Harvey," she stated gravely to the judge. "He took that and $5, and a ring which belonged to my dead husband. I know it was Harvey," she insisted.

Mrs. Orr owns the house in which she occupies one apartment alone.

"I was standing on my back porch telling my daughter-in-law how to hang up a blanket to get it dry," she declared to the judge.

"I heard a noise and saw Harvey coming out of my bedroom. When I went in the money was gone."

"He took my copper washboiler, too," she reiterated, showing that the loss of the utensil was a hard thing to forgive.

The grandson was arraigned after "grandma" had already told her story once, and demanded that she be put on the stand.

"Grandma" had been waiting. She told her story in a clear voice and showed excellent hearing. The only difficulty with her as a witness was her desire to plead with her grandson to return the money.

"Why don't you give it to me, Harvey?" the little old lady pleaded again and again.

American Princess Fled Russia

The Princess and Prince D. N. Golitzine, who have landed at Boston from a tour of Russia, Japan and China. The princess was Miss Frances Simpson Stevens of New York, a graduate of Wellesley college. She married Prince Golitzine in Boston in 1919. The prince then went to Japan and China with his bride and they were in Omsk when Kolchak was in power. They then went to Vladivostok, but were compelled to flee by the approaching bolshevist army. They managed to reach a Russian vessel and escaped to Japan.

Baptista Ends Lisbon Gaming

Goddess of Chance Is Put to Rout by the New Premier of Portugal.

CLEAN-UP WAS SADLY NEEDED

Not a Street in the Capital Was Without Its Gambling House, Many Being Conducted as "Clubs" in Palaces.

Lisbon, Portugal.—Gambling, which flourished here to an extraordinary degree after the armistice, has suffered a severe check at the hands of the new government headed by Premier Baptista. Up to two months ago the gambling houses remained undisturbed, but since Baptista's government took office the law has been rigorously enforced and today there are few visible signs of the prosperity the gamblers have enjoyed for a year.

The gambling mania began to manifest itself as soon as the war ended. Magnificent clubs on which big fortunes must have been spent suddenly sprang up like mushrooms; gilded, glittering clubs, splendidly furnished, such as Lisbon never dreamed of possessing.

Palaces as Gambling Dens.

Palaces belonging to the old aristocracy were rented at incredible prices and transformed into "The Majestic," "The Palace Club," "Maxim's," "Palais Royal" and dozens of others on the same scale, with restaurants, ballrooms and gambling rooms; everything being perfectly planned and carried out on the most modern and expensive lines.

Hundreds of smaller imitations followed, until it may with truth be said that not a street in Lisbon was without two or three gambling houses.

Thus a great change came over the humdrum social life of Lisbon, where nothing in the way of amusement ever happens beyond theaters and moving picture shows.

The club restaurants' excellent cuisine attracted fashionable crowds, constant relays of Americans and English tourists spent their money lavishly and smartly dressed women coming nobody knows from where were a doubtful source of attraction in the streets by day and at the clubs by night.

This condition existed for well over a year. Then well-known firms were robbed by trusted employees.

An officer, who wore the cross of war, shot himself after losing large sums of money which were not his. Young men belonging to the best families fell into disgrace.

Press Starts Campaign.

A campaign was then begun by part of the Portuguese press, headed by the Seculo and the Situacaõ. Columns of letters from parents and well-known Lisbonites were printed daily, disclosing demoralizing facts and exhorting the government to close the clubs.

The governments, however, rapidly succeeding each other, had other things to attend to. And the gambling continued; but when the Baptista government came into office strenuous measures were taken.

The magnificent clubs, the glittering restaurants, the smart foreign women all disappeared as suddenly as they had burst upon the scene a year ago.

For a week carts and camions conveying roulette tables and other gambling paraphernalia to the police stations formed the chief attraction of the Lisbon streets.

Frequent attempts have since been made to reopen resorts. Recently the Palais Royal club was re-established, ostensibly as a restaurant. Three days later it was closed by the police, after a raid.

Lost $100,000 Trying to Get Job Which Paid $3,000

The Democratic nomination for county attorney of Muskogee county, Okla., indirectly cost F. E. Gumm, a former soldier, $100,000, and he isn't in office yet. In the heat of the campaign Mr. Gumm forgot all about renewing his oil leases on 1,000 acres of promising land in Oklahoma, near the Kansas line. The day after his lease expired a 400-barrel well was brought in on an adjoining acreage. Now the leases which Mr. Gumm once held are worth dollars instead of cents, and he estimates his loss at $100,000. The county attorney's office pays a salary of $3,000 a year.

UNDERSEA WIRELESS FOUND

Maltese Fishermen Discover Apparatus Used by Germans During the War.

Malta.—A complete wireless apparatus which was anchored in 20 fathoms of water off Melleha bay, with the mast and working parts below the surface to a depth of about eight fathoms, has been discovered by a party of Maltese fishermen.

The apparatus, which was subsequently removed by the dock-yard authorities for an examination, is of German construction and is complete in every detail.

Undoubtedly signaling went on regularly during the war with submarines lying in wait for British vessels.

First Spanish Warship Here Since 1898

Deck view of the Spanish warship Alfonso XIII, the first Spanish warship to arrive on these shores since 1898, when the war with Spain began. The vessel is lying in the North river at New York.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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DAWNIE

By MARY HELFANT.

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Young Jim Standing opened his eyes, yawned and stretched his long, healthy body leisurely. He turned over on the other side, his sleepy eyes falling on the clock.

"Good night!" he gasped in dismay.

Fully awake now he jumped out of bed, and pulled back the blinds. He groaned aloud as the room was flooded with the mild sunshine of an early spring forenoon.

Young Jim's thoughts were bitter as he hastily splashed in the cold tub. As he dressed his thoughts grew more bitter.

"A fine excuse I have to offer Dawnie for not turning up. Poor kid, how disappointed she must have been! After all her planning, too. She may break off for this." The last thought proved too much for poor Jim's peace of mind, and gulping his black coffee without tasting it he dashed off towards Dawn's home.

On the way he tried to think of some excuse less humiliating than the truth.

Young Jim was engaged to little Dawn Cricklin, a lovely blonde young person to whom life was one sweet romance. She was not a giddy, young butterfly for she could cook and sew and keep house very nicely. Her old-fashioned mother had seen to that. Dawn's small head under the crinkly, baby-gold curls held a clever little brain. But Dawnie had to have romance. When life offered none she would create it. She had known and loved Jim always, as she would naively tell you. But she would have preferred her parents to disapprove of the clever young architect, for then their courtship would have had many thrills. It would have been so jolly to have had to meet Jim on the sly! But alas! Jim was as welcome in the Cricklin home as Dawn herself.

So Dawn made up all manner of stunts for Jim to go through with. Jim agreed to "clandestine" meetings and hurried partings with tolerant good-nature.

"It amuses Dawnie and it does no harm," he would say.

Jim had balked at Dawnie's last scheme, though in the end he gave in as usual.

"Let's elope!" she had coaxed in her prettiest way. "Weddings are so dull and commonplace. What a lark it would be!"

"But we can have the wedding at home," Jim protested.

"Silly!" Dawn rebuked, kissing him as only Dawn could. "We want to steal off in the 'dead of night' just as if father would really pursue us."

And so Jim, feeling rather foolish, gave in. They agreed that about two o'clock Sunday morning was the best time. Jim was to leave his roadster a block from the Cricklin home, and Dawn would wait for him in her room. Her room was on the second floor overlooking the garden, so she could have all the romance she craved, even to the proverbial ladder.

And at the last moment Jim had failed her for the most prosaic of reasons. He had worked hard all week on some important plans. Saturday afternoon he took Dawn to a matinee. That evening he worked with his partner on an important hurry plan. About ten he had gone to his room, packed his suitcase and lain down to rest. The next thing he remembered was awakening in broad daylight.

Small wonder then that Jim's feet lagged as he came within sight of Dawn's home. He had nothing to say but the truth, and he could not say that.

With a grim smile he climbed the steps of the Cricklins' front porch.

"What the—" he stammered as the front door flew open and a lovely vision in pink silk and laces threw herself into his arms.

"Oh, Jim," the vision cried between kisses, "you aren't angry with me, are you, dear? I am so sorry I kept you waiting in the damp old garden. You will forgive me, won't you, dear, when I explain?"

"Yes, dear, of course," Jim assured her dazedly.

"Oh, I'm so relieved. You see, at the last moment I thought it would be more romantic if I pretended we had been discovered. My cruel parents (Jim smiled at this, even in his bewilderment) forced me to stay a prisoner in Aunt Jane's room. I pretended I had a toothache, so wanted to stay with auntie. It was great fun, but I'm sorrow for you, Jimmy. Say you don't mind." Dawnie paused to catch her breath, her eyes dark with pleading.

Young Jim breathed a fervent prayer of thanksgiving and aloud said, with an air of gracious generosity:

"Yes, I forgive you, but you must never give me another such scare."

Youth and Age.

Youth under restraint is unreasonable. It feels that it has a perfect right to do the thing it wants to, no matter what may be the circumstances that would advise otherwise. Youth chafes with little occasion and can't understand why its elders always want evidences of good faith and assurances of success before giving unqualified indorsement to youth's rosy dreams. As the years go by youth will learn that many desirable things have to be waited for. Things worth while are not of mushroom growth. And above all things it will learn that one never gains by giving way to unreasonable complainings and restive chafings.

SILAS' MEMORIAL

By MARJORIE PIERCE.

(©, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Susan Deborah Mills Fisher Trent was exceedingly proud of her new husband, her third, as her name attested. She was a middle-aged woman, tall, thin, shrill of voice and scant of hair. What little of woman's crowning glory she did possess she drew to a tight little knob at the back of her narrow head. She knew all there was to be known about men, according to her own judgment, and felt that at last she had chosen aright.

The poor deceased Mr. Mills had been a young, rather good-looking fellow when Susan wedded him. That was when Susan was also young and her hair was not drawn so tightly back from her thin face. Mr. Fisher had been an older man, perhaps forty-five. Susan had ensnared him in the gooey net of a lemon pie when she was running a boarding house at Green Hill. Fisher simply could not resist Susan's lemon pies, and when Susan threatened to depart for Howe's Center to work at the hotel, Fisher decided that the wisest course for him to take was to marry Susan and the lemon pies, which he did forthwith.

Perhaps the pies shortened Fisher's mortal coil. At any rate, Susan was soon ready for a third attempt at matrimony. She did not even feign love to Mr. Trent. He needed a housekeeper and she needed a home. Thus the two were married.

Silant Trent was about sixty years old, slim like Susan, and somewhat bent from long hours of hoeing and weeding. He chewed tobacco and smoked. Susan did not know that he chewed, which fact only goes to show that even a woman of Mrs. Mills Fisher Trent's experience does not know all there is to be known about men. She did know that he smoked, but never was the "filthy odor" of tobacco smoke to be found in the farmhouse. Poor Silas smoked in the vast out-of-doors, and only the pure mountain air was tainted.

He was afraid of his wife, not of her physical person as a whole, but he was desperately afraid of her tongue, and she made his life at home very unhappy. He was glad to escape, if possible, for a short holiday.

After about six months of married life Mr. Trent decided that he was due for a holiday and, as the circus was to visit the adjoining town, he harnessed up the colt and went to the "show."

At the circus Silas enjoyed his freedom to his heart's content.

There was a refreshment booth at the circus, so he betook himself inside and ordered a supper consisting of "hot dogs" and a glass of pink lemonade. When the frankfurters and lemonade had disappeared Silas was still hungry and thirsty, so a second order of three "hot dogs" and a pink lemonade followed the first and finally a third took the same trail. Silas was at last "refreshed" and he started home to Susan.

On the way he felt rather sick. When he arrived home he felt sicker, and soon Susan in terror called the doctor, for Silas was writhing and groaning in agony. Pains seemed to be in every part of his poor thin body at the same instant.

The doctor arrived, but Silas died. Even a doctor could not overcome nine hot dogs attacking at once.

Susan was, to all appearances, stunned by grief. How she mourned! Black crepe was not enough. Tears continually drowned her eyes till after Silas was buried. She talked of what a great love had been taken from her, and as proof of her loyalty to his memory she showed her friends a small box in which, she explained, she had placed a "memorial" of her poor dear husband. This box she wore suspended from a cord around her scrawny neck, and tucked carefully under her black alpaca waist.

All the countryside was interested in that "memorial." Everyone was curious. What could old Mrs. Trent be wearing in that box as a remembrance of her departed third?

And so on ran the rumors. The newspapers in the nearest city heard of "Mr. Trent's memorial," and reporters, eager for copy, rushed to Susan's humble cottage for information. They returned with snapshots of the much discussed box, but no information as to its contents.

No one was able to satisfy his ever increasing curiosity, and so the box with its "memorial" was the wonder and mystery of the village until the day on which Susan Deborah Mills-Fisher-Trent revealed its secret.

It was not many moons after Silas Trent's death that Susan was sorely stricken with a toothache. She hastened to a dentist. She had only seven of her own teeth in her mouth, and he advised their extraction. Susan at first objected. She claimed that she was minus the necessary funds for the purchase of a set of the manufactured variety. She was about to leave the office when suddenly she stopped, fumbled at the front of her waist and produced the box in which was known to be the "memorial" of Silas Trent. Turning to the dentist she handed him the box which she had loosened from the cord, and in a matter-of-fact tone said:

"Land sakes, I clean forgot that 'memorial.' I saved them old teeth of Silas' a-purpose to have 'em made over some day if I ever had need of 'em."

Thus was the "memorial" mystery solved.

MALONE THEATRE
Good Music Each Night

MONDAY
Pathe Presents
JUNE CAPRICE
CREIGHTON HALE
in
"Oh, Boy!"
and
"Smiling" Bill Parsons
"A Much Needed Rest"
28c & 17c

TUESDAY
William Fox Presents
SHIRLEY MASON
in
"Molly and I"
and
Sunshine Comedy
"The Great Nickel Robbery"
22c & 11c

WEDNESDAY
Samuel Goldwyn Presents
TOM MOORE
in
"The Gay Lord Quex"
and
Century Comedy
28c & 17c

THURSDAY
Vitagraph Presents
HARRY T. MOREY
in
"The Darkest Hour"
and
Ford Weekly
Pathe News
22c & 11c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Serials, Comedies and Short Subjects
11c & 22c

COMING!
May Allison
"The Walk-Offs"
Eileen Percy
"Her Honor, the Mayor"
Mabel Normand
"Pinto"
Corinne Griffith
"The Tower of Jewels"

FOR SALE, RENT, ETC.

FOR RENT—2 furnished rooms. Apply Mrs. Anna Scott, 603 William Street. 2t.

FOR SALE—Home for sale at a bargain. Inquire 635 Prosperity Street, Sikeston Mo. 1t.

WANTED—Girls over 16 years of age for telephone work, pay while learning. Apply in person to Chief Operator.

FOR RENT—Five-room bungalow, modern conveninces, furnished or unfurnished. See H. Clay Stubbs.

FOR RENT—5-room house, modern improvements, close to business district. Apply at Standard office.

WANTED—A woman to do washing and ironing once a week for family of four.—Mrs. V. C. White, 213 Trotter St. 1t. pd.

FOR SALE—House on Gladys Street. Lot 80x120 feet, 5 rooms, lights. Address P. O. Box 533, Sikeston, Mo. 1t. F.

REWARD—We will pay $10.00 for the arrest and conviction of the dirty coward who tore the ribbons from the door of the Walpole Meat Market.—Walpole Packing Co.

FOR SALE—No. 2 Joliet cyclinder corn sheller with shucking attachment for snapped corn. Used four days. Must be sold to settle estate of John Barham, Idalia, Mo., deceased. Price $900. Apply C. Marvin McMullin, Sikeston, Mo. 2t.

FOR SALE—Two heating stoves, one combination wood or coal, only burned a few times. One excellent coal stove good as new. A bargain with pipe and elbows with each stove. Call at 301 Williams Street, Jack Shelton. 2 wks. 4 issues.

Flannelette 25c per yd.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shanks and little Miss Elizabeth Bowman were visitors in Cairo Thursday.

Mrs. J. S. Lindsay, who has been a guest of her son, A. F. Lindsay, for the past six weeks, returned Thursday to her home in Grayville, Illinois.

LADEN WITH SPOILS OF WAR

Chinaman Who Worked With Allied Forces in France a Wonderful Sight When He Returns.

Pick and spade heroes of the Chinese republic, who soldiered so hard in France for an allied victory, are returning to the homeland with the choice pickings of the salvage piles of Europe on their backs. The Home Sector gives this picture of the returning coolie sports: "There are two obvious signs which make it plain that great things are stirring in these hitherto unstirred parts. One of them literally smites the eye as soon as the returned warrior steps down the gangplank of the coolie transport at Tsingtau or Shanghai. Dizzily arrayed in the sartorial pickings of all the earth, they are a fearsome wonder to behold. American overseas caps and Scottish kilts, French shoes, swagger sticks, a chasseur hat set rakishly on the ear and a bird cage in hand in the manner of the native teahouse, sometimes even a Sam Brown belt—it is a wild cubist melange of the costumery and appurtenances of all the world and all times.

"The little children run before them in terror, the aged resign themselves to the coming of the long-forboded evil spirits wreaking vengeance for the joss stick left to go out before the village god."

WHY SIGN BEFORE YOU READ?

Too Many Seem Pleased to Affix Their Signatures to Anything Put Before Them.

Judge Albion T. Wright said at a lawyers' banquet in Cincinnati: "'Sign here, please.' Gentlemen, it's astonishing how these three simple words hypnotize thousands of people, causing them to affix their signatures to contracts and agreements that they will repent all their lives.

"'I signed the paper without reading it,' a witness said to me one day. 'Mr. Blank told me what its contents were and I, naturally, thought that I could trust him.'

"'Yes,' said I, 'but you should have remembered that when a person asks you to sign something he, for his part, doesn't trust your word—he insists on having it in black and white. Well, then, why should you take his word when he won't take yours?'"

What the Sun Gives Us.

The cost of light per ounce has recently been worked out by Dr. Charles Davidson of Greenwich observatory, says London Tit-Bits. It takes an appalling amount of light to weigh an ounce, he says, and the cost, as supplied by gas and electric light companies, works out at something like £10,000,000.

The sun showers down on us 160 tons of this valuable stuff every day, says the doctor, yet we often neglect this free gift and prefer to pay £10,000,000 an ounce for a very much inferior quality.

If the sun charged us for his magnificent light at the same rate as the gas and electric light companies, we should have to pay £57,344,000,000,000 a day, or about 21,000 million pounds a year; but the sun does not charge—he gives it to us all without money and without price.

Making Study of Genetics.

In order to learn more about inheritance in cattle and other animals, information is wanted by L. J. Cole, of the genetics department of the Wisconsin college of agriculture, about the similarity of the duplicate parts of double monsters, such as double-headed calves, or calves with one head and two bodies. This will help in a study of twinning and other related phenomena.

This information can best be obtained, says Mr. Cole, from specimens with white markings, where a comparison can be made of the extent and shape of the two parts. These freaks are often mounted or preserved and the genetics department would appreciate information as to where photographs or sketches can be obtained. This material will help toward an understanding of some problems in inheritance in cattle and other animals.

Put Them in Trenches.

"The trouble encountered in holding the big British dirigible at her moorings," said Forest Hillers at the office, "gave me an idea which I think I will pass on to the war department. If a trench had been dug at Mineola, say 1,000 feet long and as wide and deep as the balloon, she could have been anchored in it, shielded from the wind, and perfectly safe." "But," somebody asked, "how would they have gone about it to get the R-34 down in the hole?" "Oh," replied Hillers, "that would have been up to the officers of the flying field."—Newark News.

Seeing Life in the Army.

An English soldier who had enlisted in London for two years' service mournfully described his duty as being "to ride a funeral pair." Further explanations showed that his time was spent in driving the gun carriage horses at military funerals in London—soldiers, ex-soldiers, veterans, hospital cases, and so on. And he sadly added that the advertisements said, "Join the army and see the world. It's a man's life!"

Noise as a Thief Catcher.

To aid in the capture of automobile thieves a Los Angeles man has invented a clamp to be locked about a tire which makes a loud noise each time it strikes a pavement and leaves an easily followed trail.

ROWE'S NEW IDEA HOG OILER
(Sometimes Called Hog Rubbing Post)
The Only Oiler made without valves, cylinders or wheels. Can't clog, stick, waste oil, leak or get out of order. Requires no attention winter or summer except filling. Guaranteed 5 Years. Uses Crude or Rowe's Medicated Oil. Simplest and most satisfactory oiler on the market. Costs $2 to $12 less than others.
One Oiler Cures for 30 to 50 Hogs
Uses Crude or Medicated Oil
For Little or Big Pigs
KILLS HOG LICE!
PREVENTS DISEASE—
Keeps Pens and Yards Continually Disinfected
Applies the vermin destroying oil right on the itch; heals the skin of mange, scurvy and other skin diseases. Promotes a healthy skin and a smooth glossy coat of hair. Does away with bothersome dips and sprays. Disinfects pens and yards. Wards off disease. Best and cheapest disease preventative and profit-maker you can find.
FOR SALE BY
Farmers Supply Company
Hardware Department

MALONE THEATRE
Monday Evening, October 18
Pathe Presents
Creighton Hale
and
June Caprice
in that famous musical comedy
"OH BOY"
Added Attraction
"Smiling" Bill Parsons
in
"A Much Needed Rest"
Admission 17c and 28c

BEGLEY DEBT MUST BE PAID COURT HOLDS

Parents of "Rice King" Are Beaten By Bank in St. Louis

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—A verdict in favor of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. against George Begley Sr. and Mrs. Effie M. Ruth, father and mother-in-law of George Begley Jr., of Poplar Bluff, Mo., "Missouri Rice King" who is serving a 10-year sentence in the Missouri Penitentiary for forgery was handed down by Circuit Judge Falkenhalner, who entered judgment for the trust company in the sum of $69,761.25 and costs of the suit. The action was based on a note given by the defendants November 1, 1919, to protect the junior Begley from criminal prosecution.

In answer to the trust company's petition, Begley Sr. and Mrs. Ruth in a period of one hour the trust company illegally and unlawfully induced them to sign the note under duress, by means of threats to the effect that if they would not sign the note within a period of one hour th etrust company would institute an action in the Circuit Court in Butler County based upon the forgery, the effect of which proposed action would be to expose and publish broadcast the fact that George Begley Jr., was guilty of a felony, resulting in humiliation and disgrace of the defendants."

The answer further alleged that the junior Begley had forged the names of his father, mother-in-law and wife to four notes aggregating $70,000 and had given the notes to the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. for "a valuable consideration." The answer did not state what the "valuable consideration" was.

In arguing a motion for judgment in favor of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., attorneys contended that the answer filed by the defendants did not deny the signing of the note, and that the trust company did not force them under duress to sign the note. The fact that the junior Begley's notes were forgeries, it was said, was not known to the trust cmopany until its agents were so informed by the defendants.

Attorneys for the defendants argued that the company's proposal to institute civil action based on forgery was an implied threat to expose the criminal acts of George Begley Jr.

When the junior Begley's creditors met in the Federal Court at Cape Girardeau in December, 1919, to have his bankruptcy estate adjudicated, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. entered a claim for $70,000. It subsequently developed that the company had advanced Begley money on forged paper, as had several other St. Louis banking institutions and individuals, and that the trust company had surrendered the forged notes to Begley's relatives, accepting a genuine note from them to cover the amount of the indebtedness. Other creditors, when this was discovered, insisted that the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. claim be listed with the other claims and settled on terms that would apply equally to all creditors.

Young Begley's career as a financier ended in bankruptcy, in which he failed for approximately $500,000. He admitted that he had obtained at least a quarter of a million dollars with fictitious securities, of which $133,050 was obtained from St. Louis banks and individuals.

Good ginghams 28c yard.—Pinnell Store Co.

James Johnson is in St. Louis this week on business.

Mrs. Wallace Applegate left Thursday night for a few days stay in St. Louis.

Mrs. A. B. Skillman, Mrs. Wallace Applegate and daughter, Lillian Gail, Mrs. Ella Old ,Mrs. Handy Smith and Henrietta Moore, motored to Commerce Wednesday.

Arch Russell of Charleston has been in the city several days this week assisting at the Russell-Whitener Implement Co., during the absence of his brother, John G. Russell, who has been serving on the Federal jury in Cape Girardeau.

Reports of the Salvation Army Drive for funds in Scott County are not yet all in and a full report will probably not be ready until the Tuesday issue of The Standard. The outlook at present is very favorable and chances are that Scott county will go "over the top" or come near it.

Over fifty years ago a young physician practiced widely in a rural district and became famous for his uniform success in the curing of disease. This was Dr. Pierce, who afterwards established himself in Buffalo, N. Y., and placed one of his prescriptions, which he called "Golden Medical Discovery," in the drug stores of the United States so that the public could easily obtain this very remarkable tonic, corrective and blood-maker. Dr. Pierce manufactured this "Discovery" from roots and barks—a corrective remedy, the ingredients of which nature had put in the fields and forests, for keeping us healthy. Few folks or families now living have not at sometime or other used this "Golden Medical Discovery" for the stomach, liver and heart. Over twenty-four million bottles of this tonic and blood remedy have been sold in this country.

Penotche

Boil three cupfuls light brown sugar and one cupful sweet milk together until it forms a firm ball in cold water. Add one teaspoonful of butter, take from fire, flavor with one teasponful vanilla, add one cupful chopped nut meats, turn out on a buttered dish and mark into squares.

Steamed Brown Bread.

Mix thoroughly one cupful corn meal, one cupful sifted graham flour, one cupful sour milk, one-half cupful sorghum molases, one teaspoonful soda, one egg and a pinch of salt. Pour into small cans or pint cups and place in a steamer over a pan of hot water. Steam two hours.

The Sikeston Standard $2.00 per year

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI AS OTHERS SEE IT

Hayti, Mo. October 3.—"Southeast Missouri is the best place I know of for a young farmer to start out, even if he has only enough money to buy the necessary farm equipment."

That is the way Southeast Missouri looks to C. O. Raine, master of the State Grange, who bought a tract of land five miles west of here in 1913. A party of visitors stopped on the bank of a big drainage ditch where the bridge had been removed and listened to the chugging of an engine on a boat down-stream, where a crew of workers was busy deepening and broadening the channel. With C. O. Raine, Jr., they rowed across in search of his father.

The senior Raine was busy repairing a cotton house, but he stopped and wiped off the sweat and led the way to his son's house down the road. Since returning from the army young Raine is helping his father run the place, some of which is handled on the share-cropping plan. The young man passed around a box of cigars and the interview was on.

"I've seen about all the kinds of renters there are, in all the different parts of the state," said the father, "and I know of no place where a renter has better opportunities than here. If the man comes here and rents a place, manages well and is willing to work, I believe he can become a farm owner here sooner than any other place I know of.

"For many years I was a farmer and stock feeder in Northeast Missouri. Deciding to seek a new location I asked a man widely known for his knowledge of agricultural matter what section I had better choose. Without hesitation he answered 'Southeast Missouri.'

"When I came here seven years ago I bought 400 acres of land for $12.50 an acre. A lot of such land is selling in this section now for $40. My land was uncleared and undrained, and I had to wear gum boots as I went about deadening the trees, getting ready to clear the land. The whole tract was solid timber then. Now 100 acres are still in timber, 140 in cotton, 11 in corn and the rest in pasture. I paid $4 an acre for breaking the first 100 acres and it most me $12.50 an acre for clearing. Of course it would cost a good deal more to get this land cleared now; a good many farmers figure on $30 an acre or more as clearing costs at present."

Members of the party had seen great piles of logs being burned along the way and thousands of acres with dead trees that also will be burned It looked like a great waste of fuel, and the question was asked why this wood could not profitably be shipped to the cities, in view of frequntly recurring coal shortages. But it is said the difficulty and cost of getting the wood prepared, to the railroads and shipped would soon eat up the profits. So millions of cords are being burned every year as the clearing of the land progresses.

"I recently sold my farm in Lewis County," Raine remarked. "It is a good country up there, but I believe opportunities here are greater. See that corn out there by the dredge ditch? We planted it from June 20 to July 5, and it looks as if it would make fifty bushels or more an acre, doesn't it? And that cotton just seems to be saying, 'I'm going to give you a bale an acre this fall.'

"With all these rosy prospects now, one must not believe they were always so. I suffered heavy losses the first three years I was here, because of dry weather part of the time and being drowned out the other seasons. But with our drainage in full operation things are working fine, and we shall not be likely to suffer again from such extremes.

"Some farmers might hesitate to buy land down here because of the drainage taxes", Raine went on. "But these taxes are so distributed over a term of years that the payments cause no particular inconvenience. If I remember rightly, my drainage tax was a little over $1 an acre a year for the first ten years and then dropped to 20 to 25 cents an acre last year. This included the deepening of the ditch beside my farm to 14 feet and widening the bottom to 77 feet and the top to 128 feet.

"Of course the drainage tax differs in different localities, but it is insignficant compared to the benefits. For drainage practically insures good crops and it enhances the value of the land almost unbelievably. I could get $150 an acre now for land I bought for $12.50 before drainage came—but I have no land for sale. Some men say farm land here will be cheap at $500 an acre once we get this section completely drained.

I have had my soil analyzed and it contains about five times as much plant food as most other sections of Missouri. Now, that is not saying anything against other parts of the state, for this land has been cleared only recently and much of it has only begun to produce. In the course of time this plant food will likely be used up and we shall have to farm accordingly. But just now that seems to be a long time off."

Although Raine spends most of his time on the farm, he lives here in Hayti beause of his duties as master of the State Grange, an office he has held for the last eighteen years. Incidentally it might be added that when he became master th grange in Missouri seemed nearing the end of its usefulness. Under his leadership, however, it has again become an important factor among the farm organizations of the state and is constantly growing in membership.

'Our living in town is only temporary", said Mrs. Raine as the visitors sat down to dinner in the Raine hom. "There is no end of excellent timber out on the farm and some day we are going to have a log house out there, with all modern conveniences and a big fireplac inside. With that and these good Southeast Missouri acres around us, what more need any farm faimly want?"—Ira Mullinax in Weekly Globe-Democrat.

COMMUNITY NURSE DOING GOOD WORK

Miss Monroe, Community Nurse, went last week to Cairo taking a Mrs. Kennedy, who is in need of an operation, and Franklin Sneed, a six-year-old child, who is is in danger of losing his eyesight one eye being badly infected. These were charity cases—the Sneed child was accompanied by his mother—and the railroad expenses for the four people were defrayed by donations from Miss Susan Hay and Father Rev. Geo. Ryan. Miss Monroe was given a letter by Father Ryan in which he asked the hospital authorities to take these two cases for treatment. Stated that they are without funds, but that an effort will be made to raise money among the charitable people of Sikeston to pay for the treatment. Mrs. Sneed would not consent to her son's remaining there and Miss Monroe was instructed to care for him here as well as can be done under the cricumstances—and the circumstances are revolting to say the least. At the hospital Miss Monroe was told by the Doctor, that at the present time Mrs. Kennedy is a medical case, her condition being far too serious for an operation just now. He also stated that everything possible would be done for the patient to build up her strength and the operation could be performed as soon as she is in condition to go thru it. If you would help these unfortunate people or any others whom Miss Monroe finds that need help, send your contribution to Miss Hay or to Miss Monroe at 304 North Kingshighway. A statement of all money spent will be published in the papers.

Mrs. Moore Greer Entertains.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore Greer will entertain at bridge this evening at their hospitable country home north of this city. The guest list includes Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bess, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Galeener, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mr. and Mrs. Will Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Mr. and Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Matthews, Mrs. and Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Matthews Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prow, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dover, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Horne, Miss Gretchen Dunaway, Dr. Tonelli, Miss Hazel Stubbs, Dr. McClure, Miss Burnice Tanner and Mrs. Mary Moore, Joe Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hummel, Misses Faye Smith and Helen Marshall of Charleston.

Mrs. Dan McCoy, captain of W. C. T. U. team number 9, and her team will serve lunch on election day. The money to go toward the amount pledged by the W. C. T. U. to the Memorial Building Fund.

The Woman's Club will hold their regular meetnig Tuesday afternoon in the City Hall. All members are requested to be in attendance as delegates are to be chosen to the Ninth District Convention to be held the latter part of the month in Cape Girardeau. Mrs. Lyman Matthews will be present at this meeting to give her report of the Bi-ennial Convention.

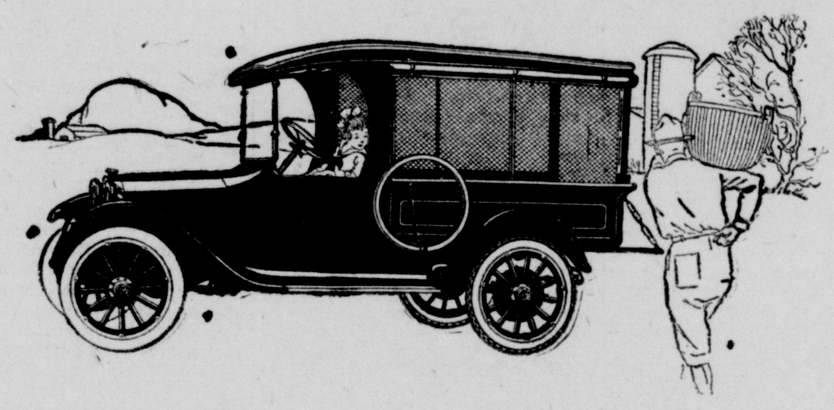
DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

Its faithfulness enhances its value for the small merchant.

He can depend upon it for daily service and know that it will seldom require repair.

The haulage cost is unusually low

LOUIS C. ERDMANN
100 N. Kingshighway



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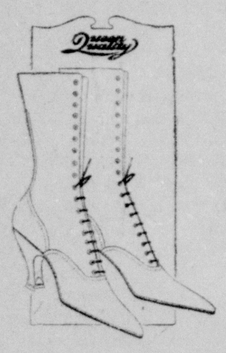
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SHOES

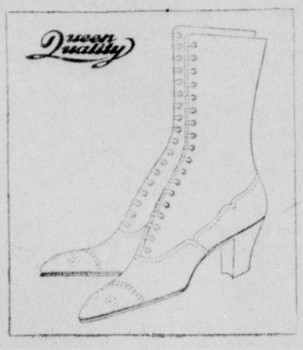
WORTH THAT SATISFIES

Selection is Easy---

Satisfaction Assured

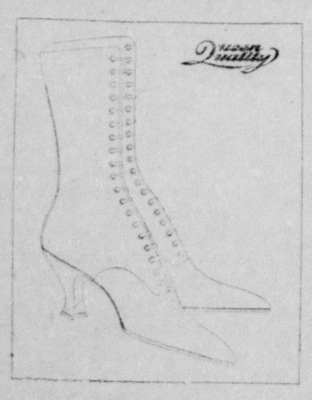


THE Queen Quality name assures you this: a range of style so complete that you have the whole world of fashion to choose from in leathers of every wanted kind and color. Yet selection is made easy because of the assurance which is yours of the "quality behind" these shoes. Once you have chosen what you wish, the comfort, fit and wear-service of your purchase is just as definite as the style and color, which you can see. They are ever maintained by the name, "Queen Quality.



It Is Easy To See

The value of Queen Quality shoes, their popularity and their unfailing record of giving satisfaction, is all easy to see in their sales record. Every well-dressed woman, seeing the Queen Quality sign, enrering and



buying, is following the style judgment and quality verdict of millions of America's best-dressed women, so it is easy to see she can make no mistake.

Citizens Store Company

PREFERS PRISON TO GERMANY

Former Consul Stays at Penitentiary to Escape Deportation.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Eckhardt von Schack, former German Vice Consul-General at San Francisco, has been granted a parole from Leavenworth penitentiary, but is adverse to leaving the prison because a deportation warrants awaits him. Attorney-General Palmer said today in explaining why Von Schack had not departed. Franz Bopp, former German Consul-General at San Francisco, indicted and convicted with Von Schack, left Leavenworth on parole several weeks ago.

The paroles for the two Germans were issued, Palmer said, after the Swiss Minister to the United States had agreed to stand as "first friend" to them and be responsbile for their acts.

Bopp, the Attorney-General added, had expressed a desire to return to Germany, but Von Schack wished to stay in America, and for that reason apparently preferred to remain in prison to escape the deportation proceedings.

Editorial Sparks.

People who have axes to grind are always trying to fix it so someone else will have to turn the grindstone.—Hillsboror News-Herald.

Things have so improved in this country that when a man catches cold in hot weather he calls it summer influenza.—Dallas News.

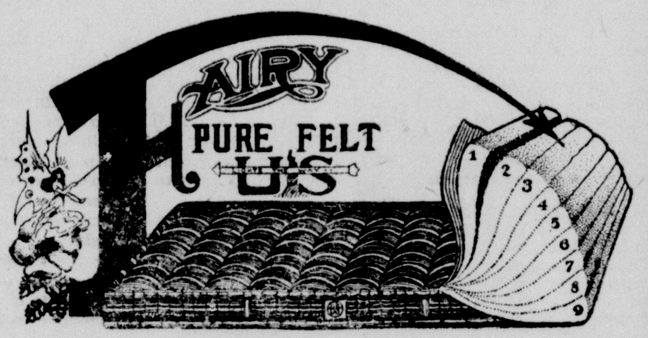
"There goes one of the most successful grafters in the city." "He is a politician?" "No; he's a skin specialists."—San Francisco Chronicle.

There have been only 517 people killed by automboile in New York City so far this year. Are the Juggernauts of Gotham becoming molly-coddlish?—Houston Post.

Doris: I thought you were going to kiss me when you puckered up your lips jus tnow. Jack: No—er—it was only a piece of grit in my mouth. Doris: Then, for goodness ake, swallow it—you need some!—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The Senior Class of Sikeston High will entertain the Sikeston football team and the Kennett team, who are scheduled for a game here this (Friday) afternoon, at a banquet to be served tonight at the High School.

Our best brisket roast, 15c per lb. See our line of organdies and voiles. Sellanrds meat market. Phone 48. —Pinnelll Store Co.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Rest of Your Life Depends on a Fairy Felt Mattress

MATTRESSES, far more than any bed, play the all-important part in sound sleep, which is the most important thing in all the world. FAIRY FELT is the tailored mattress that conforms to every curve of the body, no matter what bed it is on.

Comes from factory to home, untouched by human hand.

Farmers Supply Co.
Furniture Department

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
J. D. Randolph, John A. Sullivan, James A. Finch, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmyer, W. C. Alexander, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary following named deceased persons: and involuntary grantees of the John A. Sullivan, deceased; Henry C. Luehrs, deceased; P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased; defendants .
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants John A. Sullivan, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmeyer and W. C. Alexander are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State, and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased and W. C Alexander, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who the subject matter of said petition claim some title, estate or interest in and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiffs, because they are unknown to them; that such persons derive or claim to dervie their titles, interest or claims to said real property hereinafter described as heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, John A. Sullivan, deceased, Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Henry C. Luehrs deceased, P. H. Alexander, deceased, respectively and that the title claim or interest of said unknown defendants and how derived as far as is known to plaintiffs, is as follows: The said unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased, claim an interest in said property hereinafter described by reason of a mortgager against said real property, said mortgage being recordede in mortgage record 23 at page 206-207 of the mortgage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, Missouri, and said other unknown defendants claim an interest therein as the heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, and Henry C. Luehrs, deceased they being the last persons to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. That plaintiffs petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as are known to plaintiffs. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915, and ordinances Numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the costs of the grading paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Ave. in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, towit: Lot No. 4 in Block No. 8, Wells Addition to the City of Edna, now Fornfelt Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be first and paramount lien on said above described real property for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosing of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920, of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed SEAL the seal of said court. D one at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams, and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben H. Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger and Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $87.21, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being dscribed as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of lot No. 8,Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt , thence south 81 degrees 49' E. along the south line of said Lot No. 8, a distance of 31.8 feet to the N. E. Corner of the Chas. Hamm tract; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of said Hamm tract 135.08 feet to a point in the North line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51' E. along the north line of main St. 32.3 feet to the west line of alley; thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of alley 115.25 feet to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 and having a frontage of 32.3 feet on main street, and in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife Defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.
THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $403.09, which was levied and assesed by the City of Fornfelt under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot No. 15, of Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, thence South 81 degrees 49' E. along south line of said lot No. 15, 141.72 feet to a point; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of alley 111.98 feet to a point in north line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51', along north line of Main Street 149.3 ft. to the west line of Washington Ave., thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of Washington Ave., 82.13 ft. to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. and having a frontage of 149.3 feet on Main Street. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien of said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
W. E. Robert and Mrs. W. E. Robert, defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.
THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, W. E. Roberts and Mrs. W. E. Roberts, are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 7, Block No. 7, Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon, according to law and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

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H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott
City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas. Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.
THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and is a nonrseident of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it in this State; that the defendant is the owner of the real property hereinafter described, it being the last person to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $350.98, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 14, in Block No. 15, in North Illmo, Addition to Edna,now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the Town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendant is required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

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H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

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H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott
City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas. Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.
THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $468.38, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915; and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri and being described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Washington Ave. and Main Street of the City of Fornfelt, thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the west property line of Washington Ave., 83.77 feet to the North right-of-way line of the Gray's Pt. Term. Ry. Co. thence S. 81 degrees 49 W. along the said North right-of-way line 188.36 ft. to a point; thence North 0 degrees 44' E. 43 feet to a point in the south line of Main Street, thence North 69 degrees 51' E. Along the South line of Main Street 198 feet to the place of beginning. All in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. except a tract of land 40 by 60 ft. in the Southwest corner of above described tract belonging to Cape Brewery & Ice Co., and in which action plaintiffs prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at th enex tregular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of the following named deceased persons: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased. defendants.
THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, if they be not deceased are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who claim some title estate or interest in the subject matter of said petition and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiff, because they are unknown to them; that such unknown persons derive or claim to derive their title or interest to said real property as th econsorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following name deceased persons, to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased they being the person to and in whom the title, interest or claim of said real property was last transferred or vested and that said petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as the same are known to plaintiff. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk, in vacation that said defendants be notified by publication that an action has been commenced against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect three special tax bills, one for the sum of $33.16, one for the sum of $33.15, and one for the sum of $33.15, which were levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adoted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described and its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof.

Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 20, Block No. 5 Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Mo.

And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bills may be decreed to be first and paramount liens on said above described real property for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and the foreclosure of said liens, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable to and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, 1920, being the first day of the November Term, 1920 of said Court, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiff's said petition otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI MELON ASSOCIATION

Kennett, Mo., September 20.—With the 1920 melon season at an end, watermelon growers in Southeast Missouri look back with no small degree of pride on the fact that Missouri stood third among the states in melon production this year.

Southeast Missourians have a particular interest in this because more than half the melons in the state were shipped from the six counties of Dunklin, Pemiscot, Mississippi, Scott, Butler and New Madrid. Just how many acres of melons were grown in this district is not known, but more than 5000 acres were represented in the Southeast Missouri Melon Growers' Association.

The association was formed largely through the efforts of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau. Assistance also was obtained from C. B. Michelson of the Frisco Railroad, and W. W. Wooden of the State Agricultural College. Wooden is now sales manager for the association, with headquarters here. The officers are: Dr. Paul Baldwin of Kennett, president; James King of Kennett, secretary-treasurer; directors—R. R. Sullivan of Morley, Dr. H. A. McHaney of Kennett, E. E. Smith of Clarkton, S. A. Presson of Bertrand.

When melons were first grown in considerable quantities here, they were merely loaded on cars and consigned to commission merchants in St. Louis, Chicago and other cities, who paid the growers whatever they pleased. Later on, buyers representing wholesale dealers came into the territory every season. They bought the bulk of the crop as loaded, and occasionally bought entire crops in the field. Sometimes, under this system, the growers got big returns from their melons. But generally, after the first few cars had been shipped from any point, the market would slump and the growers would be compelled to take whatever the buyers offered. It was to remedy this condition and get more uniform prices that the Southeast Missouri Melon Growers Association was formed. Growers here say it has delivered the goods.

All watermelons handled by the association were counted, weighed and graded before being placed in the cars. During most of the past season prices averaged around $300 a car, with $550 as the best price for any car shipped. Members of the asosciation got $25 to $100 more per car than the independent shippers, according to Dr. Baldwin.

Since it ordinarily takes about three acres of melons to fill a car, the growers realized a gross income of around $100 an acre this year. However, some growers here have made better than $300 an acre. In Scott County there were some fields this year of 100 acres or more, but here in Dunklin County the average 'patch' contained from 5 to 10 acres.

To the man passing by a patch of these big, juicy "Honey Heart" melons, as the Southeast Missouri product is called, it looks like a mighty easy matter to raise them. The vines seem just to spread out and bloom in the most leisurely manner, and presently every vine has several big, green luscious fellows waiting for the knife. But there are bugs and diseases and unfavorable weather to discourage the grower of melons, as of any other crop. Anthracnose injurse the vines, but this can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. In fighting the bugs lead arsenate is added to this old familiar spray. The association plans next year to introduce co-operative spraying, each local organization buying a power spray. On Brass Nation's farm at Morley, the University of Missouri has experimented in combating anthracnose and has had good results from spraying. Anthracnose does not spread so much in dry as in wet weather. This summer wet weather cut production by probably one-half, but at that 3000 or more cars of melons were shipped from this district.

Another thing planned by the association is the buying of cheaper seed next year. Large quantities of seed have been purchased from a grower in Flordia. Next year possibly 10,600 pounds of seed will be bought at one time.

"Rotation for watermelons", may sound queer to the farmer from other sections of the country, but here rotation is carefully practiced. Most growers raise melons one season and then put that field in other crops for the next three years. The chief object is to keep down disease.

According to a local statistician, Southeast Missouri formerly shipped more melons than the entire State of Georgia. Last year's shipments from six counties amounted to something like 4000 cars, of which about 2400 came from Dunklin County. Watermelons average about 1200 to 1250 to the carload. While the complete figgures for 1920 have not yet been compiled, the possibilities of this section as a producer of melons are interestingly set forth by a local statician, who has done some figuring on last year's crop.

"Last year we shipped more than 5,000,000 melons," he says, "or one melon for every family in Missouri. Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and Wisconsin. Laid end to end, they would have extended from New York many miles beyond Kansas City—one unbroken chain of tantalizing sweetness more than 1400 miles long.—Ira Mullanix, in Weekly Globe-Democrat.

GIVE BOYS AND GIRLS A PERMANENT PLACE AT THE FAIR

On the shoulders of the farm boys and girls of to-day rests, in considerable measure, the future of American Agriculture. Their success or failure financially and their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their environment is of direct importance to the whole country. I have always been much interested in what the boys' and girls' clubs are doing to help them, and I believe this important and far-reaching branch of extension work should be encouraged in every feasible way.

One of the needs of the clubs is more adequate housing on the State and district fair grouunds for the club members and their exhibits. At most of the fairs tent are now used for this purpose. These have proved to be very inadequate, especially when the weather is bad. A movement is now under way, which I am very glad to indorse, to provide a permanent exhibit building and a permanent camp for the junior farmers on every large fair ground. This would emphasize the importance of the work these young people are doing and make them feel that their aid in promoting the interests of agriculture through exhibits at fairs is being properly appreciated.—E. T. Meredith Secretary of Agriculture.

American hemp is now used extensively with flax in shoe thread, the United States Department of Agriculture finds. Without the Russian supply, flax is not available in sufficient quantities to supply the dmeand.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. tf.

MISSOURI WEEKLY REVIEW

The hard cold facts of production from the soil and the industries of your state are the best advertisement of its resources and prosperity and the best answer to Bolshevism.

Hollister—2,900 cars watermelons shipped from here this season.

St. Louis—$40,000 raised toward securing next G. A. R. encapment here.

Kansas City—Two north side traffic ways planned by widening Locust street from Armour-Swift-Burlington bridge to Admiral boulevard and Sixth St. from Broadway to Grand Avenue.

Kansas City—Water tower beacon completed, fixtures installed awaiting current from K. C. Light & Power Co.

Milan—Clients of popular local hotel demand decreases of one dollar a day for acommodations and owner agrees, if clients will wait on themselves.

St. Joseph—Paving of Lovers Lane from 22nd street to Gene Field road completed.

Belton—Belton Star installs new cyclinder printing press.

Jefferson City—Elks plan to build $25,000 home here.

Kansas City—Three shelter houses to be built on Country Club line.

Jackson county population 1920 census, 367,846, increase of 84,325 in 10 years.

St. Louis—Contract let for air mail service from here to Pittsburgh, Pa., via. Cincinnati and Indianapolis at $147,000 a year.

North Kansas City—Construction work begins on new $7,500000 plant for Corn Products Refining Co.

St. Joseph—700 tons corn shipped from here to Chicago past week.

Lathrop—Drilling for oil near here, prospects good.

Jefferson City—Contract let for construction of 295 miles hard-surfaced roads, to cost $5,100,161. Federal aid $2,157,711.66, state $520,045.60.

Kansas City—Local manufacturers planning industrial exhibition of home made articles.

Ava—Over half million cans tomatoes shipped from this section of Douglas county this season. Canneries in Laclede, Webster and adjoining counties shipped 150 carloads tomatoes this season.

Kansas City—4th decline announced in retail lumber prices.

Only six states in U. S. without Workmen's Compensation Law. This state is one of six.

Farmers from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and this state to attempt to force terminal market price of $3 per bushel for 1921 wheat.

St. Joseph to come in for larger business as packing houses become developed.

Western states will hear no more of Single Tax if the voters do their duty in Oregon and California this year. Single Tax would make the American agricultural people a nation of tenants with no pride in keeping up property they could never own.

State to increase alfalfa and clover acreage.

Mitchell White to head State Press Ass'n. for ensuing year.

People of state to vote on $60,000,000 bond issue for rural roads in November.

"Stick, Brothers, Stick' is crisp appeal of Board of Agriculture to the 60 wool pools of state.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mrs. Joe Loebe of Charleston visited her two sons in this city Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. Scott and Miss Fern Scott were visitors in Morehouse Wednesday.

Mrs. Randol Wilson and children returned Wednesday morning from a visit with relatives in Gillispie, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Alles of Washington, Ind., arrived Tuesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Davis.

Muskrat hides, once worth about 36 cents, sold for $7.50 at the St. Louis fur auction last spring, the United States Department of Agriculture reports in a recent circular. Fur buyers say the supply of muskrat skins in the market is decreasing at the rate of 50 per cent a year.

A "weiner roast" with all the trimmins, even to delicious coffee, gingerbread and toasted marshmallows, all cooked over a blazing campfire, was enjoyed Tuesday evening by a number of friends of Miss Hyacinth Shpepard, who were entertained at her home 422 Dorothy Street. Included among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Murty, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson, Misses Elsie Smart, Lora Fulkerson, Marie Ellsworth, Bernie Daugherty, Mabel Barnett, Cora Matthews, Alfreda Denton, Eunice Layton, Anna Randol, Mrs. Raymond Moll, Messrs. Charles Ellis, Clarence Scott, Frank Dye, Sidney Schillig, Frank Smith, Barney Forrester, Tom Russell and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Mason and Miss Antoinette Grossman of Morehouse.

Hygiene of Middle Life

In both men and women, the period between 45 and 55 is a critical period and, unless certain important principles of living are observed, may lead to early bodily weakness or even death. Hard work and over-exertion should be carefully avoided as the strain on the heart and circulation is likely to be injurious. And as age advances, the consumption of meat and all flesh fodos should be decreased and that of vegetables, especially those of bulky character, such as lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, and celery should be increased. Constipation should be avoided by such a diet and three should be plenty of exercise, and the regular use of water between meals, especially before breakfast. Water at meals may prove constipating.

As we grow old it is also necessary for us to practice mental hygiene in order to learn how to avoid nervous worry, especially worry over trifles. During the middle period of life men and women break down most frequently from small worries and mere trifles which they allow to constantly irritate their brain, rather than from heavy cares and serious troubles. The avoidance of such a calamity is had by adopting system in all work and business affairs and in making this system a habit, in developing some hobby aside from our work to give physical and mental relaxation, in taking a healthy interest in our work as if it were a game, and in acquiring the habit of sleeping well. Temperance, patience, avoidance of narcotics, such as alcohol and tobacco, are effective preparatory measures for putting the body in shape to pass through the perilous stages of middle life and prepare for the enjoyment rather than the dread of old age.—B. E. Washburn, M. D. in The Progressive Farmer.

Appleton shellers stand the racket. —Farmers Supply Co.

Forest lookouts lead lonesome lives, but not devoid of excitement. At Mount Eddy in the Shasta region of California, recently, the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service is advised, lightning struck the lookout station, tore a 4-foot hole in the wall and stunned the lookout, J. S. McClemmens. He recovered just in time to save the house and his own life. Thirty-five lightning fires were caused in that vicinity the same day.

Miss Tanner Entertains

Miss Burnice Tanner was hostess Wednesday afternoon at a five hundred party given at her home on North Kingshighway. Among the guests at this delightful affair were: Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Mrs. L. O. Rodes, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. C. F. Bruton, Mrs. Frank Blanton, Mrs. J. E. Smith Sr., Mrs. C. L. Blanton, Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. W. S. Way, Mrs. Kate Greer, Mrs. Jess Kimes, Mrs. A. C. Haffner Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Miss Audrey Chaney, Mrs. Emory Matthews, Mrs. Ned Matthews, Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. Dan McCoy, Mrs. W. E. Derris, Mrs. Norman Davis, Mrs. J. W. Black, Miss Daisy Garden, Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mrs. Milton Haas, Mrs. H. J. Stewart, Mrs. James Moccabee Mrs. C. H. Harris, Mrs. Chas. Lindley and Mrs. Ben Alles of Washington, Ind.

Miss Tanner also entertained Thursday afternoon, bridge being the diversion. Guests on this occasion were Mrs. Moore Greer, Mrs. Murray Klein, Mrs. Arnold Roth, Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Russell Utterback, Miss Clara Moore, Miss Laura Ruhl, Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Miss Gladys Kendall, Mrs. Levi Cook, Miss Hazel Stubbs, Mrs. Will Sikes, Mrs. W. B. Malone, Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Miss Irma Wilson, Miss Gretchen Dunaway, Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. Marvin McMullin, Miss Allie Howard, Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mrs. Clay Stubbs, and Mrs. R. E. Wiley.

If you want anything hauled call Amos Buchanan. Transfer. Phone 328. 3t.

Not even the Harding tomcat or the brindle pup is occupying that front porch now.—Houston Post.

Republican administrations are like certain pieces of furniture—old enough to be out of date, yet not old enough to be valuable as antiques.—Nashville Tennessecan.

Carey & Duval have located in Sikeston and opened a Plumbing and Heating establishment in the Darby building on Center Street. They are both experienced at the business and ask for a share of the public patronage.

Days I Would Like To Live Over.

There is no time of my life I would rather live over than my school days.

It may interest boys and girls to know how I, 50 years old and over, having had all sorts of experience, would feel about going to school if I were young again.

I would surely go to school, because school is the best place in which to pass one's youth. No matter how great a chance to make money a boy may have, he will make more money in the long run if he has a good schooling. No matter how good an opportunity a girl may have to get married, she will make a better wife and mother, and be happier, if she has an education.

There is more and better fun to be had in school than anywhere else during the age between six and twenty-one.

You are much more likely to meet the best kind of people with whom to form life-long friendship in school than elsewhere.

Schools are not perfect, but they are the best institution that exist for boys and girls. They are the finest product of civilization, the best result of evolution.

Time spent in school is not wasted. You lose nothing by taking pains to sharpen your ax.

In school you get in touch with the past. The human race has existed a long while. At school you get the benefit of its accumulated experience. You stand on your forefather's shoulders and do not have to try experiments they have tried over and over.

At school you acquire your inheritance from the wisdom of the past, which is better than inheriting a million dollars from your father.

At school you learn to love and to use books, and from books have come the best efficiency and enjoyment of life.

At school you learn what is best of all—how to form good tastes. The most marked difference between a cultured person and a vulgar one is the kind of things they like.

At school you learn how to use your riches so as to get real satisfaction, if you are to be rich; also, if you are to be poor, how to make a full and happy life in spite of it.

At school you rub off the sharp corners of your personality; you learn how to be agreeable, how to get along with folks, and how to play the game of life with the most enjoyment.

Of all the men and wmoen I have known not one of them was ever sorry for going to school, and every one who for any reason had missed an education regretted it.

If you have parents who will send you to school you are fortunate, and thrice fortunate if you have to work your way through school by your own exertions.

To say that you would like to go to school if you were able is nonsense. Any boy can get an education if he desires it enough. Any girl can get schooling if she is sufficiently determined.

Of all the fools that roam the earth, the one who wears the blue ribbon as the biggest fool of all is the boy who will not go to school because he wants to go into business. His only competitor for first prize is the girl who leaves school to get married.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Kill That Cold With

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

FOR Colds, Coughs AND La Grippe

Neglected Colds are Dangerous

Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.

Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves Grippe in 3 days—Excellent for Headache

Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic Laxative—No Opiate in Hill's.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Was Very Weak

"After the birth of my baby I had a back-set," writes Mrs. Mattie Crosswhite, of Glade Spring, Va. "I was very ill; thought I was going to die. I was so weak I couldn't raise my head to get a drink of water. I took . . . medicine, yet I didn't get any better. I was constipated and very weak, getting worse and worse. I sent for Cardui."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I found after one bottle of Cardui I was improving," adds Mrs. Crosswhite. "Six bottles of Cardui and . . . I was cured, yes, I can say they were a God-send to me. I believe I would have died, had it not been for Cardui." Cardui has been found beneficial in many thousands of other cases of womanly troubles. If you feel the need of a good, strengthening tonic, why not try Cardui? It may be just what you need.

All Druggists

J. 76

Notice To Auto Owners

All auto licenses (including trucks and new cars without license) of the City of Sikeston, regardless of when they were taken out, expire on Oct. 14, 1920.

Every auto owner must get new city license after Oct. 14, 1920, or be subject to prosecution.

EARL J. MALONE, Jr.
City Clerk

Good Seed Wheat

We now have ready for sale good recleaned seed wheat. Also good seed rye and feed oats. Call on us when in need of same.

Sikes-McMullin Grain Co.

H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Embalmer

WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

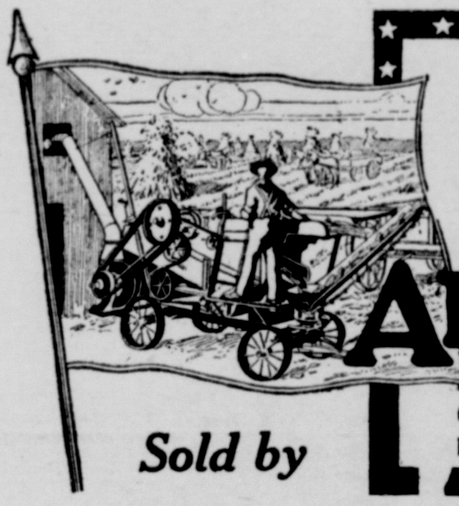
SIKESTON, MO., Oct. 7th, 1920.

This is to certify that I own and operate an Appleton Hero two-hole sheller and find it pefectly satisactory in every sense.

I would recommend it to any one who is in the need of a sheller. I have shelled on my two-hole sheller two bushels per hour.

Respectfully,

A. H. HAMLIN.



Serve the Nation

by getting the most feed value out of your corn. Husking ears and making fodder of the rest, gives 25% *more feed value* from the crop, and *saves labor.* Appleton, the first successful husker, has 45 years' farm machinery knowledge built into it. Simplest, strongest, mechanically *perfect*—husks cleanest, shells least; has most efficient corn saver. Cuts or shreds stalks etc., while husking ears. Easiest, safest to operate. Works in any condition of corn.

APPLETON Husker & Shredder

Guaranteed to do more work with less power than any husker of equal size.

Sold by

Farmers' Supply Co.

As sure as you are a foot high—

you will like this Camel Turkish and Domestic blend!

Camel CIGARETTES

YOU never got such cigarette-contentment as Camels hand you. Camels quality and expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic Tobaccos make this goodness possible—*and make you prefer this Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!*

Camels mellow-mildness is a revelation! Smoke them with freedom without tiring your taste! They leave no unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste nor unpleasant cigaretty odor!

Give Camels every test—then compare them puff-for-puff with any cigarette in the world!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINTING ALL KINDS

SIKESTON STANDARD

FRIDAY MORNING

The Only Twice-a-Week Newspaper in Scott County.

VOLUME 9. SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1920 NUMBER 27

DR. JENKINS HANDS OUT CHUNKS OF SOLID TRUTHS

Dr. Burris Jenkins of Kansas City, a prominent Minister and newspaper man, editor of the Kansas City Post, addressed an interested audience at the City Hall Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Jenkins is an ardent supporter of the League of Nations, not alone because he is a Democrat but because he believes in the principles of the Golden Rule; because he understands the Covenant thoroughly and because he knows it is one of the greatest instruments ever devised by mankind. He declared article 10 of the Covenant to be nothing more or less than the Monroe Doctrine applied to the entire world. In his audience were scores of women who are intensively interested in all questions of political importance and who were anxious to know the Truth about the League. He made clear the fact that the League is "an association for Peace," that the tribunal has no voting power, that Government or internal affairs cannot be interferred with.

Dr. Jenkins told his hearers:

"The League of Nations is not a political subject. It is a moral, humanitarian and religious question. In advocating it I am preaching the gospel of the Golden Rule and the Brotherhood of Man. I am a Democrat not because my father and my grandfather were but because I believe in the principles of the great Democratic party. I consider it the one party with the real interests of the masses at heart. If I thought it was not the party to achieve the objects I hope for, I would not remain in it. Each party claims to be the party of the masses but 'actions speak louder than words.' The Republican party has plenty of wealth and most of the rich men of the country are to be found under its standard. However, there is an occasional rich man, who retains his interest in humanity and remains a Democrat.

It is almost impossible to get our side before the people since most of the newspapers of the country are owned by Republican interests. The Republicans need wealth to subsidize and control the great dailies. I am proud to say that my paper, the Kansas City Post, ranking 13th in circulation in the United States, is absolutely independent. I was in England in 1917 when the first flotilla of destroyers was sent over from America to protect the British naval base at Queenstown and saw the Amercian flag unfurled on British soil for the first time in history. I was in France when America was maintaining an unbroken front stretching across the sea to Europe, to the battlefields of France—the longest line of communications ever held in the history of the world.

The war was won under a Democratic administration and with Woodrow Wilson, a Democratic President in the White House. Do not forget that. There has been no justice done the administration since the war. The Republicans, insisting upon their policy of 'America First' have tried to plyan upon the strings of patriotism, but there are none who dare to introduce the question as to who won the war. There were many who say the war was stopped too soon; that Wilson was to much of a peacemaker. They wanted the Allies to diteate the terms of peace in Berlin. But did your fathers and mothers want it to continue? I know I did not. My boy went over to enter the air service. I did not expect to see him again as the average life of an aviator in action was 50 hours. Those of you who had boys 'over there' can understand my feelings when I heard on shipboard coming home that the Kaiser had asked for negotiations for peace.

While there are many who speak against Woodrow Wilson in America, this is not the case in Europe. In Italy, in France, in Belgium, the Balkans and in England, he is looked upon as an international leader—the prime minister of mankind.

The parallel between these trying times and the days preceding the adoption of the constitution of the United States are strikingly similar. The first drafts of the constitution were ridiculed and our forefathers who framed it were villified and abused. When George Washington finally deserted public life and retired to his Mt. Vernon home, here is what a New York paper said of him: "Goodby Geo. Washington. Thank God, we're done with you.' Does not that sound familiar? Today the tallest monument in the world stands in the nation's capitol in memory of the immortal Washington. The widest one stands in honor of Abraham Lincoln. In time to come there will be a monument both the tallest in the world and the widest in the world, to Woodrow Wilson—the Prime Minister of Mankind—the Father of Peace.

Where was the League born? It was not born at the peace conference at Versailles. It was not born in 1915. It was not born in the 20th century nor the 19th, nor the 18th. It began to be born in the 16th century when our fathers came in parallel of immigration to the Western continent. These separate settlements of immigrants eventually decided to associate their interests and form the Articles of Federation. Later they threw off the yoke of the British despot and framed the constitution. During that period there was as much criticism of the leaders of the nation as now. Even Patrick Henry fought against the constitution as Johnson and Borah are fighting the League.

The League has been adopted yet America, the nation that originated it, has kept out. Those of you who read the document know that each nation has three representatives and one vote, the latter being merely the voice of the nation in passing on questions. It has been said that the British empire has 6 votes. This is true, but the five votes go to her colonies, who are practically independent.

The United States has one vote, but it must be remembered that all decisions of the League must be **unanimous.** Hence America with one vote could veto measures supported by Great Britain's six votes.

"As to Article 10. This part of the Covenant has been grossly misinterpreted and is sadly misunderstood. I call your attention to the fact that it does not guarantee anything. It says: 'The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve—not guarantee. It says nothing about internal integrity. It deals solely with external integrity. It does not mean that governments will be interferred with.

It means simply that the League will undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. This has nothing to do with Ireland. It has nothing to do with the governments of the members. It is simply the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, now accepted by 41 nations and applied to the round world.

Other points in the League are:

To put an end to private munition manufacture.

To end secret diplomacy.

To provide for arbitration of labor and industrial disputes.

To check the white slave traffic and the drug veil.

There are a host of provisions in the Covenant calculated to provide an opportunity for nations to take up various problems and discus them in an international wya.

Yet we, who framed the League are out of it. Shall the 81,000 of our boys who died in France have given their lives in vain?

America must enter the League or prepare herself for war on a larger scale than the world has ever known—to be ready to give up her manhood an dsap her industrial strengtn with taxes for defense.

I seem to see the phantom hosts of these boys of ours wafted across the sea, whispering to you here who dwell in happiness and prosperity. They seem to say:

"To you from falling hands we give
the torch,
Be yours to bear it higher;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep.
The poppies grow in Flanders field.

The audience that heard Dr. Jenkins was one of the most enthusiastic ever asembled in this city. He was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cook left Tuesday noon for Excelsior Springs, where they plan to remain for several weeks for the benefit of Mr. Cook's health.

Members of the local Maccabee Review are making plans for a Hallowe'en party to be given the night of October 29. Just where the affair will be given has not been decided.

Life of cotton duck, used for protecting farm machinery, sacked grain, market fruits, field crops, etc., may be prolonged and the cloth made more serviceable by simple methods of water-proofing an mildew proofing worked out by the United States Department of Agriculture.

What Shall I Get for Dinner?

How many times have you asked yourself this question? Day after day, week after week, it is a problem that is constantly confronting you.

If you were to stock your shelves with a good assortment of canned goods, you would always have something on hand that your folks would like.

Canned meats—canned vegetables—canned fruits—we have them all in the best known brands and at prices that will please you. Place your order at once

Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

HARPERS GROCERY

Beck Building, Front Street

PHONE 110

Clark McAdams in Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Hoover, who could have had the Democratic nomination and been within a stone's throw of the White House, ends up politically by becoming a weak apologist for Senator Harding. He says the Senator is for the League of Nations without article 10, notwithstanding the Senator himself says he is not for the league with or without reservations. Herbert! Herbert! Why man, we were for you! We hailed you as the Moses who was to lead us out of the wilderness, and now 10,000 Moseses could not lead you back to the place where you lost the way!

Bless Mr. Taft's heart, how he does try to be fair! He feels keenly his obligation to the party which once made him President; but if he is not the least partisan of us all, everything considered, then we are seeing him cross-eyed. He says he is glad to have his correspondence with Mr. Wilson over the league covenant made public, since he himself has repeatedly said that Mr. Wilson invited suggestions while the covenant was making and accepted gladly such as were offered. He also says in an article contributed to the current Yale Review that there isn't anything to the idea that we can have another association of nations such as Senator Harding talks about, and he tells how disappointed all the Republican friends of the League were when the Chicago convention let Senators Johnson and Borah bluff it out of mentioning the league at all. He also says something else that no other Republican will say at this time, which is that he sees no harm in article 10 and would always have ratified the covenant as Mr. Wilson brought it over. Mr. Taft would be with us this time if it were not for the debt he owes the Republican party, though we think its obligation to him for having ever been a Republican is much the greater. Imagine so good a man being placed in the position of trying to tell us that Senator Harding doesn't exactly mean what he says! Isn't that a pickle for one to be in, gentle reader?

There is one feature of the campaign which makes it unlike any other we have seen. Suppose a visitor from a foreign country like Australia went to a news stand and tried to buy the Republican argument against the League of Nations. He could not do it. The Republican side of the debate is not to be found in the critical and national journals. Almost without exception those publications are for the League of Nations. This is true even of the Atlantic Monthly, which is as far from partisanship as anything printed in the United States. Nor it it so much that none of these publications is against the league as it is that the intellectuals as an element of our population and that chiefly contributing to such journals are almost a unit for the league. One would not have thought to see the Republican party allied with ignorance and superstition, while almost the entire weight of education was thrown to the support of the Democratic party; but that is the situation. For an exception to it one must stoop to the Liberator, which is Bolshevik; to Villard's Nation, which, while not always against the League, hates whatever Mr. Wilson likes; or to Collier's, which blew up some time ago and is still running one cylinder. As for the rest, they might be searched with a microscope and never yield any of the things being affirmed by the Republican candidates and their supporters. It is all make-believe, which is neither the sort of stuff that our standard journals publish nor the contributors to them write. It is only the kind of thing with which, as Barmum said, we love to be hum-bugged.

Miss Ivah Milem was a visitor in Cape Girardeau Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. John Marcus of Kewanee was the guest of Mrs. Elisha Johnson the first of the week. Mrs. Marcus was on her way to Dexter for a visit with friends.

One reason corn has lodges so badly is that the corn is afflicted with a root disease which causes it to go down even in a slight storm. Experiments have shown that this disease is transmitted at least partly through the seed. The United States Department of Agriculture urges that seed be field selected from healthy stalks.

MISSOURI WILL CONTEST ANY FIGHT ON SUFFRAGE

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 7.—Yesterday Attorney General McAllister received a letter from Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, president of the Missouri League of Women Voters, in which she stated that the National Anti-suffrage Association was preparing to file proceedings attacking the validity of the ratification of the equal suffrage amendment by the Missouri Legislature. The Attorney General has not so far been officially informed of any movement of the kind. In replying to Mrs. Gellhorn's letter today, he said:

"As the matter has never heretofore been presented to this department, we have given no opinion with reference to it. I will say, however that this department believes the federal suffrage amendment was legally ratified by the Missouri General Assembly, and if its validity is attacked in the courts, the department will defend the validity of the act of ratification."

Miss Rebecca Pierce was in Poplar Bluff Tuesday to attend a public meeting of the Maccabees.

Mrs. Ed Fuchs, who had been visiting relatives in Kennett since Friday, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Millie Jones accompanied by Master Fred Jones Jr., went to Cairo Tuesday to meet Miss Alice Veach of Simpson, Ill., who will enter school here.

You can clean the light window shades beautifully if you gently rub them with a soft cloth dipped into a solution of three tablespoonfuls of benzine and one pint hot water. Dry by wiping with a soft towel.

A list of growers of pure sorghum seed has been issued this year by the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, supplementing similar lists which have been published in the past on wheat, corn, and other principal cereal crops. The list si made from field inspection and enables farmers to tell the exact grade of sorghum or percentage of mixture with other varieties which is to be obtained from any grower. This service has been of great advantage to the farmers of the State.

NINE QUESTIONS ON LEAGUE WHICH COX ASKS MR. TAFT

Gov. Cox at the Coliseum Monday night propounded nine questions to former President Taft, calling upon him to explain the variance in the views expressed by Taft with reference to the League of Nations at different times. They follow:

"Ex-President Taft, in a recent statement discusses the proposals of adopting the League of Nations by leaving article 10 out of it, and responds to the suggestion with these words: "That is exactly what we want." I should like to ask Judge Taft these questions:

"1. Did you not in an article to the Covenanter, under the title, 'The Principle We Fought For', discuss article 10 in these words: 'The law of the league with the sanction of the power of the league, thus forbids the violation of the international commandment 'Thou shalt not steal by force.' It is the embodiment of the principle that we entered and fought this war to maintain.

"2. Did you not also, in the same article, say, 'The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared by Monroe, was article 10 limited to the aggression of non-American nations against countries of the Western Hemisphere.

"3. Did you not, in the same article also use these words: 'Atricle 10 is one of the great steps forward provided in the league for the securing of general peace.'

"4. You say that the League to Enforce Peace, of which you were chairman had no article 10 in its proposition. Shouldn't you have been more frank with the American people by telling them that your plan only had four articles in it and that your substitute for article 10 was article 3? Can you deny that in your article 3 you provided for the joint use of the military forces of the signatory Powers in event of the signatory Powers in event of violation of the conditions of the covenant?

"5. Did not your proposal carry a definite legal obligation to employ force and in this respect was it not very much more drastic than article 10 of the league?

"6. You say that Senator Harding 'has already voted twice for the league with reservations,' but you failed to say that your candidate within the last two weeks, very definitely announced that if he had it to do over again, he would not vote for the league, even with the Lodge reservations?

"7. You say that Senator Harding 'promises that as President he will indorse the covenant without Article 10'. To whom has he given the promise? Certainly not to Senators Johnson and Borah. Everyone knows that he hsa not given it to the American people. Has he given it to you? If so, is it not so much in conflict with Senator Harding's recent statement that he proposes from now on to turn his back on the league—with or without reservations—that it joins both you and him together in deliberate deception?

"8. Assuming that the pledge has been given to you, then may we not answer it with your own words, spoken at a lucheon given by the civic organizations of California, in which you said: 'The gentlemen in the Senate who are setting out to defeat this League of Nations are those I would not trust over night.'

"9. How do you reconcile your recent statement that the President was responsible for the failure to ratify the treaty with your statement in your Metropolitan Opera House speech, on March 5, 1919, as follows:

" 'If the President insists, as I hope he will, that the league be incorporated in the peace treaty, and brings it back, responsibility for postponing peace is with the body that refuses to ratify it.'

"And also with that part of your speech delivered January, 1920, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, which was: 'I am inclined to think that the persons who prepared the reservations as a whole were shooting down the avenue at the White House?' "

CHAFFEE YOUTH IS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Rufus Heeb, 16 years old, living one mile from Chaffee, was brought to the St. Francis hospital early yesterday morning suffering from shotgun wounds which he accidently inflicted upon himself with a ten guage shotgun while fishing on a drainage ditch four miles from his home. The thumb on the left hand of the boy was completely severed and the flesh on the upper arm near the shoulder badly torn and mangled. Several of the shot entered his left side.

Young Heeb, according to witnesses of the accident was standing on a stump in the edge of one of the ditches engaged in shooting fish with a number of other boys about his age when attempting to lower his gun to the stump, the stock going down the side and the hammer striking the edge, discharging the gun. The young man with the other boys walked more than a mile to the car, in which they had come to the ditch, following his injury.

Dr. John St. Atvit, who assisted Dr. W. H. Wescoat, of Oran, in administering surgical treatment to the injured lad, stated last night that while the injuries were serious, his condition was not grave. Amputation of the injured arm will not be necessary, he said.—Cape Sun.

CZAR'S BROTHER, REPORTED SLAIN, IS FOUND IN SIAM

Paris, October 9.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of Russia, younger brother of the late Emperor Nicholas, was not assassinated by the Bolsheviki, as has been reported, but Breshko Brsechkovsky, a Russian auit now in Siam, according to Nicholas toh, wriitng in the Figaro.

He aserts the Grand Duke escaped from Perm, where he was interned by the Bolsheviki, and fled to the depths of Siberia. Later he reached Siam after a long, adventurous voyage, and was received by King Chao Fa Maha Vajravud, who married a Russian lady while fininshing his military education in Petrograd.

Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Kendall went Tuesday afternoon to St. Louis for a few days visit. While there they plan to attend the Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star, which is in session this week.

MISSOURI CROP PREDICTED TO YIELD 227,428,000 BUSHELS

Increase Is 52,000,000 Over Harvest of Last Year.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 11.—Advance information as to the Missouri crop report, given out late this evening by the State Board of Agriculture and the Government Crop Estimate Bureau, places the corn crop of the state of 227,248,000 bushels, an increase of 52,000,000 bushels over the 1919 yield. The complete report will not be given out until Monday. The advance information follows:

The prospective corn yield in Missouri will be shown to be 34 bushels from a condition of 87 per cent, an increase of 3 points during September and 85 per cent of the acreage fully matured requiring fourteen days, from October 1 to mature the late corn, of which there is a considerable amount in the eastern part of the state.

Recent frosts have damaged 15 per cent of the acreage, but the weather has been favorable since. The greatest damage from frost is in the eastern thrid of the state, the greatest in New Madrid County, where 35 per cent of the acreage was hit, with expected reduction of 15 per cent in yield.

The oat crop yield will be announced as 31 bushels per acre, against 27 last year, with fine quality of 92 per cent, yielding 43,827,000, against 38,-259,000 bushels last year.

Farmers have marketed 55 per cent of their 1920 wheat crop with the highest marketing in the Western third. Central and Southeast sections, where most of the crop is produced.

Pastures are exceptionally good, in most sections at 92 per cent, but in the east-central section recovery has been very slow from the damage drought of the summer. Fall army worms destructive in many places.

Apple condition is 42 per cent, pears, 62; great loss occurring in north and northeast sections from heavy wind and hail.

Wheat seeding, corn cutting, sorghum making and gathering fall garden crops are the daily tasks. No general interest is found in cattle feeding, and hogs are late going on feed with fewer numbers than last year. The outlook is not bright at thsi time for increased wheat seeding acreage, because of current low market price situation.

The Sikeston Standard $2.00 per year.

SIKESTON STANDARD

T. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line 10c
Financial statements for banks .. $6.00
Probate notices, minimum $5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties $2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States $2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

For Representative.

The voters of the Sikeston District may not be so well acquainted with the Democratic nominee for the Legislature, Hon. R. R. Sullivan, as they are with Dr. Malone, the Republican nominee, so The Standard hastens to acquaint the voters with him. He was born in Western Kentucky, educated in the schools of that community, finished at the Valparoiso, Ind., Normal, now the Valparaiso University, taught school for eight years, was in the mercantile business for a while, has dealt quite extensively in live stock, and has farmed for many years. is now fifty years of age, is a pleasant and polished gentleman, well read, and stands for better schools, better pay for teachers, better roads and better community interests. Has been a resident of Scott County for the past fifteen years and is known by his neighbors as a Christian gentleman, one who has a mind of his own, and a neighbor that one appreciates. From now until election Mr. Sullivan will devote considerable of his time to the campaign and hopes to be able to meet the voters of every section of the county.

Lillian Russell, actress, she of the many husbands and divers and sundry gentlemen friends, has taken the stump to tell the good women of the country how to vote, and that will be for the Republicans!

* * * *

Everything in The Standard family from 'Grandma to the baby" took a whirl at the wheel during fair week. Some were able to ride home, some walked, but none missed a meal and all seemed to think they had a fine time.

* * * *

C. L. Blanton, Jr., left for St. Louis Saturday evening to represent The Standard at a meeting of the Democratic Press Asociation in that city Monday afternoon, and to listen to the speech of Gov. Cox of Ohio. The editor learns the young man attended the press meeting all right, but haven't learned who he did hear speak.

* * * *

"It (the League of Nations) took possession of the spiritual imagination of America and great scholars and students and preachers of every current of public thought and every religious creed gave it the most careful consideration, after which your church, and I care not whether you be Gentile or Jew, Catholic or Protestant, the official head of your church in America or elsewhere approved the League of Nations and urged its ratification by the Senate of the United States."—Gov. Cox.

* * * *

Alex Thompson, Socialist, who has been for sale at any time to any party for any purpose, recently took the political census of a part of the Second Ward for the Republicans of Sikeston. At one home he asked the lady as to her political affiliations and was told that she knew little about politics, hadn't given it much thought, but that her husband was a Democrat. Alex, knowing the woman to be a Catholic, told her if the Democrats were elected and the League of Nations adopted, it meant that the World would be against the Catholics. Some argument!

* * * *

Kentucky once led in hemp production, but has turned to more profitable crops and relinquished the lead to Wisconsin, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The Badger State cultivated 7,000 acres, half the country's total, this year, followed by Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and California, with Kentucky sixth.

Are You For Single Tax?

The voters of the State of Missouri, irrespective of politics are overwhelmingly opposed to the single tax idea of making land pay all the taxes. This was submitted to a vote of the people under the initiative petitions as a proposed amendment to the constitution and so badly defeated that it hardly received enough votes anywhere in the State to pay for counting. It was supposed that this overwhelming vote of the people was an end to effort to tax land only in this state. Afoundling from the single tax idea followed, however, but it did not assume the name of its sire. It was hatched by the old state tax commission in the shape of place enormous valuations on the land of the State, farms and city homes, and an abortive effort was made to jam it through the state board of equalization in the late spring of 1917. Three men stood square against it. These men were: John L. Sullivan, Secretary of State; George H. Middlekamp, State Treasurer and Frank W. McAllister, Attorney General.

The three men here named contended that in place of it being the duty of the tax commission to see how high the valuation could be placed on farms and city homes, that it should try and force some of the hidden wealth of the state to bear its share of taxes. They pointed to the enormous sums of money shown by the sworn statements of the bank officials of the state as being on deposit in their institutions that was not taxed, high class securities that were not listed and a great many millions of taxable securities that were never listed and yet drew big interest. They said to the tax commission: "Assess the property that has never been assessed before property that has always paid its full share is made to pay several times its just share in taxes."

The people who own farms and city homes in Missouri will hardly vote for George E. Hackmann, Republican candidate for State Auditor in view of his past record in voting to enormously increase the assessed valuation of farms and city property, as recommended by the discredited old state tax commision—the body that was kicked out of office by the last legislature. Mr. Hackmann was a member of the state board of equalization during the brief life of the old tax commission and its efforts to enormously increase the taxes on the farms and city homes, and he voted to support the commission. That he didn't succeed in fastening big tax burdens on the people of the state was no fault on his part. He did the best he could and all he could do. The owners of farms and city homes will remember Mr. Hackmann November 2 and they will see to it that he is retired to private life.

You can never tell when you are going to be brought to the bar of justice, so this is to put you on your guard. A prosecuting attorney is to be elected this time. Would you rather be prosecuted by a man full of lemon or vanilla extract, or white mule, or by one who has never gone in for stronger things than lemon soda? Those in this end of the county know how one of the candidates has treated a public trust in the past so take no chance of disgracing this office in the future, but to a man and woman vote for B. Hugh Smith, a jagless man.

* * * *

We are showing a nice line of Ladies Muslin Underwear at the right prices.—Pinnell Store Co.

Fooling Women Voters.

It is proverbial that women hate war. Accordingly, the upholders of the Republican cause in this campaign from the most intelligent, who really know what the Covenant means, to the common run, who merly repeat what they are told to say, are seeking to persuade the women voters that the League of Nations is a league for war, not for peace. It has all the appearance of a conspiracy of misrepresentation. They insist that women cannot and must not vote for the candidate who believes in the League because Article X would surely involve us in war; it would compel us, even against our will, to send our soldiers to fight in every war originating in a European quarrel; they would have to be sent if the Council called them. Surely women cannot with a clear conscience, vote for a candidate who wants to put the United States into the League, thus exposing their husbands and sons to the imminent danger of being sent out of the country to be killed.

The women voters would make ill us of their privilege if they accepted these teachings as gospel. A voter, man or woman, ought with diligence to try to understand the issues of the campaign. Let them seek the truth. Let the women voters examine the Covenant for themselves, faithfully study it until they come at its true meaning. They will discover that Article X is no, as the Republicans would have them believe, the whole League. Let them carefully note the safeguards of peace that would come into effect before an appeal is made to Article X. They will find that there are many of these safeguards. They were set forth in detail in these columns last Sunday. There is the general agreement of all the members of the League to maintain open, just and honorable relations among themselves, to be guided by the principles of Justice and to respect treaty obligations; there are provisions for the reduction of armaments, for an inquiry to every cause of quarrel, to the end that time may be had for reflection and war be averted; there are provisions for a reference of differences to arbitration, to inquiry by the Council, to the Root-Phillimore Permanent Court of International Justice. There is the penalty of expulsion from the League for violation of any of its covenants; and as a last resort before invoking the provisions of Article X there is the dreadful penalty of an international boycott upon nations making war in violation of their pledged faith under the Covenant.

Mr. Taft has declared that the objections to Article X "will not bear examination." That Article X will not involve us in war, he says, "unless there is a world conspiracy, as in this war, in which case the earlier we get into the war the better." The Republican interpretation of Article X is flagrantly false, and their tactics in presenting that article as practically the whole of the League, suppressing all mention of its safeguards of peace, is a culpable concealment of truth. The women voters will not use the ballot intelligently or understandingly if they blindly accept the guidance of these misleading teachers.

Nor should the women let themselves be carried away by loud outcries against the Administration and all its works, especially the League of Nations. Senator Harding declared on Tuesday last that "no American can be simultaneously for Article X and for the Constitution of our Republic." That suggests a very profitable line of inquiry for women voters. Let them ascertain for themselves by a short course of reading in the early history of this Republic what was said about the Constitution when it was submitted to the States for ratification. They will learn that the anti-Federalists declared it to be "as deep and wicked a conspiracy as ever was invented in the darkest ages against the liberties of a free people." They insisted that the States would be overawed, their sovereignty destroyed just as the Republicans now insist that the League would destroy our sovereignty. It would establish a Prussian militia, it would authorize the issue of search warrants, the laying of excise taxes and poll taxes with the penalty of death upon those who dared to complain of them. Did the friends of the Constitution cite the authority of Washington and Franklin in its support? The reply from the anti-Federalists was that "Washington was a fool by nature and Franklin a fool from age." Pamphlets containing copies of the Constitution were burnt by mobs in the public square.

Some of the women voters may observe that in certain Republican quarters they are counting the days until Mr. Wilson goes out of office. When Washington retired from the Presidency the leading anti-Federalist paper had this to say; "The man who is the source of all the misfortunes of the country * * * * is no longer possessed of the power to multiply evils on the United States." It is further rejoiced that "the name of Washington from this day ceases to give currency to political iniquity and to legalize corruption". In his just indignation at these assaults Washington declared in a letter to Jefferson that the acts of his Administration had been misrepresented "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter or even a common pickpocket."

The fame of Washington and faith in the Constitution have gloriously survived these venomous attacks. The women voters may candidly inquire whether the pen of history is not likely to erase the furious current abuse of the Administration and the League and give them that place which men with minds free from partisan passion already foresee they will occupy. It would be deplorable and foolish for voters of either sex to accept at face value all the denunciations of the President and of the Covenant which partisanship can invent and zeal in detraction put forth. But above all, the women voters, newly come into possession of the privilege they so long have sought, have a duty they cannot evade without discredit. They must show the country that the privilege they will exercise was not unworthy conferred. As new voters they are not obliged to be unthinking partisans to vote just as their fathers, brothers or husbands vote. They are under a high moral obligation to vote intelligently.—New York Times.

Not a Matter of Flavor.

One who evidently speaks from experience says a girl's surpise in getting her first kiss is to find that there is no taste to it. Taste, indeed! The palate is properly numb at such an impact. A kiss isn't a matter of flavor. If it were, the Lord knows there are onions enough. Where there are thrills, tickle, throb, titillation and tremors who in the mischief can think of taste!—Louisville Lyre.

Grain dust and similar mill siftings appear harmless, filtered through the air and ignited in a closed structure, they are as deadly as dynamite. Such explosions cost 80 lives and $7,000,000 property damage in 1919. The United States Department of Agriculture dust-explosion investigation service has practically eliminated the evil.

Three of a Kind.

The farmer's son decided to invest in a mule instead of a horse, and he bought a handsome animal as mules go. Taking his lady friend to ride one day, he was stopped by the traffic policeman, and when the whistle blew the mule was of a different opinion and refused to budge. The policeman looked on a moment and then said, persuaseively: "Aw, come on—the three of yez—come on!"—Houston Post.

Mrs. Mary Gaty of St. Louis, who has been visiting Mrs. W. E. Hollingsworth and Mrs. Wm. Haymon, returned home Tuesday morning.

Appelton shellers make money for their owners.—Farmers Supply Co.

Liked Her Mother.

Six-year-old Margaret often played with Nellie, a neighbor's little girl. One rainy day the two were just starting across the clean kitchen floor at Margaret's home when the later's mother, seeing their muddy shoes, headed them off and sent them out to play on the porch. After a moment Nellie remarked:

"My mother don't care how much I run over the kitchen floor."

There was quite a long interval of silence. Then Margaret remarked:

'I wish I had a nice, dirty mother like you've got, Nellie.'—Galveston News.

Appelton shellers last longer.—Farmers Supply Co.

For Sale at a Big Bargain

Dodge Brothers 1920 Model Sedan. Has run only 2500 miles. Is in perfect condition and never has been hurt. Has good cord tires and an extra tire. Is equipped with shock absorbers and cut out.

Will sell for $1800. Regular price $2310, and as equipped, $2385. Address

Letter Box 147
Oran, Mo.

We're different you and me
In size and shape and form—
That's why you should **tailored** be,
And show off all your charm!

—Or to hide your peculiarities, perhaps.

For that new suit, or to fix the old one, See

M. L. WEISS

Sikeston's Tailor for Years Sikeston, Mo.

Scott County Abstract Co.
BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer

Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

Everybody Likes "Comics"

AND it's a mighty good thing that we do. The world would surely be a sad place without a regular ration of smiles to make us forget our troubles.

Don't let the kids monopolize the Sunday Globe-Democrat Comic Section. Give it the "once over" yourself.

Smile with Polly and Her Pals—Barney Google—Just Boy—and the Katzenjammer Kids. They're all real gloom chasers. Don't miss them Sunday in the great

Globe-Democrat Comic Section

What is Sunday without the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The Reliable Paper

With Its Great Comic Section—Its Fascinating Magazine Section—Its Beautiful Art-gravure Picture Section—Its Incomparable Society Section—Its Sport News Written by Experts—And Its Complete and Always Reliable News from Everywhere

Here Is Part of the Feast of Features in Next Sunday's Globe-Democrat:

The Coming Home of the Soldier Dead—A story from the door of the great Hamburg-American line pier at Hoboken, N. J., where thousands of soldier dead are gathered in formal rank and file. No tinsel, no crape, no immortelles. Just the essential things.

Mrs. Levering—A remarkable fiction story, complete in this issue, dealing with a divorce case, a wounded heart, an appendicitis operation and a strange meeting in the hospital. A story that baffles to the end.

The Philosophy of Godfrey Gloom—Taking up a chapter in the life of the dean of the unterrified Democracy of Amity, Indiana, and what happened when he arrived in New York to see the sights on the sly.

The Restless Sex—Another installment of the latest and best novel by Robert W. Chambers.

Embers of Romance—A wonderful fiction story with an interesting love angle and a duel over a dolled-up girl from the city. One of Emmet F. Harte's best stories.

A Little Spurt by Lulu—Another of the highly interesting Shorty and Torchy stories by Sewell Ford. A story you will enjoy.

Training Them Up in the Movies—A letter of advice from Maurice Tourneur. How he selects the extras and later elevates them to the position of stars.

Fashions in Paris—In the French capitol they say that skirts are to be longer, which, being translated, means in France they have reached about as high as ours in New York have reached. As yet, however, the declaration of longer skirts cannot be taken too seriously, for all the newer models are still becomingly short.

Order It From ROSCOE MARKS, SIKESTON Order It Now!

PERSONAL AND POINTED POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

With every civilized country in the world except four, having joined the League of Nations, is the prospect of war greater by being a member of the League than standing alone? The bunk that some is giving out that if the Democrats win it means war is beyond comprehension.

* * * *

The editor of The Standard wants it strictly understood that the insinuations put out around Sikeston by some women that Mrs. C. L. Blanton had signed up as a member of the Republican Club is a damned lie, and was given out with malicious intent. No C. L. Blanton's have, nor will, sign such a card.

* * * *

It's surely going some when the Republicans pass out the dope to Protestant women that if Cox and the League of Nations are put over that Catholic countries will be put over "we Americans." To the Catholic women is told that Cox and the League of Nations means that the League is banded against the Catholics! Catching them coming and going, and church members saying it, too.

* * * *

The Standard is told one pretty straight authority that Dr. Malone, who is the Republican candidate for the Legislature, had declared in public to Chas. M. Hay while he was in Sikeston, that he intended to vote at the Democratic primary for the first time in his life. It is likewise whispered that he DID vote a Democratic ticket at the primary. Now he is the Republican candidate for the Legislature. Just where does the Doctor stand?

* * * *

Some of the Republican women, members of the D. A. R., the W. C. T. U., and the churches, will have a bitter pill to swallow in signing a card to vote for every candidate on their ticket when they hit the name of Joe Moore for Prosecuting Attorney. He was appointed by Hadley to fill out an unexpired term as Probate Judge and was incapacitated by liquor almost the entire three months as such officer. He was on divers and sundry sprees when City Attorney of Sikeston and had to resign. He was frequently fined by the Mayor when he was Police Judge, for being drunk and disorderly. Good women, how can you take such a dove to your bossoms!

* * * *

Thank goodness the Democrats have a platform to stand on that requires no lying to make it fit all occasions. It is plain and means what it says. The Republicans have a make-shift affair that by using a monkey-wrench to twist around attempt to make it mean every side of every question, for instance: Borah and Johnson, and the other bitter enders, are tickled at the interpretation Harding puts on the League of Nations, while Taft, Wickersham, et al, say Harding means to have a League of Nations, but not the one the Democrats want.

* * * *

All sorts of stories are being told by Republicans in some quarters to secure recruits to their party for the November election. The latest to reach The Standard happened right here in Sikeston and was told the editor Wednesday evening by a man who has been a life-long Democrat. It was like this: A Republican woman ward leader went to the wife of this Democrat and asked her if she was against war that would likely take her boys to Europe. This mother said she was. The ward leader then asked if she would be willing to join a movement to prevent war and sign a petition to that effect. The mother said yes, and asked the leader to put her name down. When the he voter came home, he was informed of this petition and explained to his wife that she had signed up as a member of the Republican Club and promised to vote the ticket from top to bottom. Thereupon the wife called the ward leader over the phone and told her to return or destroy the card. The Standard editor called the ward leader and questioned her as to the story which she denied, but qualified by saying that she did ask for and get the mother to join the Republican Club. It was our full intention to print the names of the parties, but as one denied it, there was one against one and no proof. There has been too much misinformation and deception given in this campaign and it shows that the Republican party is in a very bad predicament for campaign material.

A Moral Collapse.

Just after Senator Harding had stated that he desired the rejection of the League Mr. Hoover made a speech in which he declared that the Republican Party and its candidate were pledged to "put into living being the principle of an organized association of nations for the preservation of peace." In the carrying out of that promise, he added, there will be a "test of the earlier sincerity, integrity and statesmanship of the Republican Party." This is but the latest of the contradictions and false pretenses into which the Republican campaign has plunged. The voters are left asking in amazement: "Which set of Republicans is trying to deceive the other?"

It is by now plain enough that Senator Harding simply wants the votes of both. Their irreconcilable differences are not his affair; his motto is: "Just vote for me, and settle your quarrels after the election in the best way you can." Meanwhile he has again shown that he is ready to talk on both sides of the League. Only don't press him for anything specific. His mind is on the subject of the League, a mighty maze without a plan. And he is rather proud of veering with every wind. We have had weather-vanes in our politics before, but no Presidential candidate was ever so innocent-minded as Mr. Harding in fancying that he is able to point in two opposite directions at the same time without bing detected.

He is, however, now universally detected. And the effect of his two-faced surrender, now to Borah, now to Hoover, is to create among open-eyed Republicans not only disgust but revulsion. When Mr. Herbert Parsons publicly resents the insult to his intelligence offered by Harding's speeches, which Mr. Parsons bluntly calls "mush", we may be sure that thousands of Republicans are privately of the same mind. They may not do openly what Mr. Parsons has done, but their thoughts are with him and the votes of many of them will also be with him. As the campaign enters its last stages the most conspicuous feature of it is the moral breakdown of the Republicans. Far from rousing enthusiasm, the managers and the nominee have induced something very like nausea.—Ney York Times.

Mrs. C. T. Meldrum and daughter, Mrs. Mills of Oklahoma, visited in Charleston Wednesday.

The Three Major Lies.

The three major lies which the political and personal enemies of President Wilson perists in about the covenant of the League of Nations were discussed at length by Gov. Cox in his speech at the Coliseum and their utter falsity was demonstrated to any mind willing to accept the truth.

These three lies are:

First, that the League is Mr. Wilson's League, that it was Wilson who wrote the covenant.

Second, that it is a League to promote war, not to maintain peace.

Third, that the stubborn refusal of Mr. Wilson to accept any changes in the text, his imperious demand that the covenant be ratified as submitted to the Senate without the dotting of an "i" or the crosing of a "t" had "scrapped the League."

In reply to Lie No. 1, Mr. Cox showed that the League of Nations was the product of the greatest minds of civilization; that long before we had entered the war, statesmen of all the nations, the so-called neutrals as well as those engaged in the struggle, realized that this was the last word war the world could stand and that some way to prevent war had to be devised if civilization was to endure. Our entrance into the war necessarily brought us into the work of arranging and, if possible, of perpetuating peace. But Woodrow Wilson did not undertake, single-handed and alone, to perform America's part in the drafting of the League covenant. He solicited and received suggestions from Republicans like former President Taft, Judges Hughes and Mr. Root, and those suggestions, with few exceptions, were incorporated into the instrument and are there today.

But if Lie No. 1, mean and spiteful as it is, may be charged to personal and political hatred, what shall be said of the monstrous insult to the intelligence and good faith of the world which Lie No. 2 offers in declaring the League of Nations is a conspiracy, not to safeguard peace, but to wage war? The best answer is to expose the lie, and that is what Mr. Cox did, conclusively, by considering the causes of war and the means for eliminating or frustrating such causes as provided by the covenant.

The four causes of war, Mr. Cox pointed out, are land lust, secret treaties, excessive armament, which inevitably engenders the spirit of militarism, and, last, the custom of Kings to declare war on their own motion.

Before all of those causes the covenant has thrown formidable barriers. The great state of the future, lusting for the land of its weaker neighbor, cannot cross that neighbor's frontier, on conquest bent, without bringing down on its own head the stern disapproval of all the League members, which means the civilized world. That is the meaning of Article X, aptly defined by Mr. Cox as the international commandment, thou shalt not steal. It is inconceivable that any nation would defy the public opinion of the world, to say nothing of challenging the wrath and force of the world by attempting to outrage and plunder a smaller people. Such an act would be self-destructive. Article X is a guarantee of peace, and it is a guarantee which will function without restort to arms because no nation, unless utterly mad, would dare declare war upon the world, which is what it will have to do if it attempts to plunder another nation. And before the nations apply force to an offending nation there are processes of delay, arbitration, adjustment which are almost sure to prevent war.

That secret treaties have been a prolific cause of war is one of history's oldest and most tragic truths. Under such practice no nation knew, or could know, the designs of other nations. All the Governments of Europe were involved in partnerships and pacts as late as 1914, about which the peoples of Europe were kept in ignorance. Nor can it be forgotten that the head of the department of modern history in our own Washington University asserted early in the world war that the United States was a member of a defensive alliance with France and England. He was mistaken, of course, but it would not be surprising, just the same, if we had become enmeshed in the web of intrigue which secret diplomacy had woven around the world. Well, secret diplomacy has been killed by the League of Nations, which requires that every agreement entered into between nations shall be filed with the secretariat of the League.

So with armament. No nation ready and equipped for conquest, "down to the last button," as was Germany in 1914, will ever again menace the security of nations and the lives of men and women and children. The covenant will strictly limit arms and armies and fleets, to the vast economic relief of mankind and permanent freedom from the scourge of war.

As for war by the nod of Kings, the covenant requires the submission to the League council of any controversy which the disputants are unable to settle themselves, and stipulates a period of nine months for consideration and arbitration before resort to arms. As a matter of fact, compulsory arbitration does not apply as to Kings who by a nod can plunge peoples into war. Those Kings are gone. The last specimens of this medieval genus, the last pincheck Napoleons, now twiddle their helpless thumbs in contemptible exile.

Finally, as to the charge that Wilson demanded the ratification of he treaty precisely as submited, Mr. Cox presented the Hitchcock reservations, which met every honest objection in the Senate to ratification, which expressly stipulated that our Congress alone could declare war and which Presiden Wilson approved and was ready to accept. But the Senate oligarchy, organized to down Wilson at any cost, and to fabricate a campaign issue at any cost, rejected the Hitchcock reservations and resumed heir mendacious chant about Wilson's insistence that no "i" be dotted, no "t" crossed.

Slowly but surely the truth as Mr. Cox is preaching it in plain, forceful language, is overtaking the three lies. The consequence is that Mr. Cox, badly beaten, apparently, a month ago, is today a contender and gaining with every stride.—Post-Dispatch.

Girl Students Leave Hall When President Is Criticised.

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 13.—During an address to the girl students of Greensboro College here today by Mrs. James W. Longstreet, wife of the Confederate General, in which the League of Nations, President Wilson and Gov. Cox were criticised, the students rose in a body, marched into the halls and gave repeated cheers for the league, President Wilson and Gov. Cox.

According to officials of the college, which is a Methodist institution, Mrs. Longstreet said she came here under the auspices of a congressional committee to talk on Americanism.

Members of the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy later issued a statement condemning Mrs. Longstreet's action in delivering a political address before students of the institution.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

Buick prices are standardized and stabilized by Buick methods.

They are based on the cost of production, plus a fair margin of profit.

They are not now, nor have they ever been, fictitious or inflated.

Buck cars are built of selected materials purchased from reliable sources. These materials are purchased on contracts far in advance of their use. The cost is constant through the life of the contract.

Buick workmen are skilled mechanics, commanding wages proportionate to their ability. To arbitrarily reduce the wages of these men in the endeavor to lower Buick prices would be at once unfair and unbusinesslike. It would invite disaster.

Such advances as Buick has made in the past have been justifiable. They have not only covered increases in production costs, but improvements that have been incorporated in the car.

The Buick standard of value rather than price, stands firm and unmoved, and prices can only decline when lowered costs of labor and materials allow a lessened production expense.

Buick Value Will Be Maintained!

¶ Should there occur unexpected reductions in labor or materials that affect costs and justify lower list prices on Buick cars, prior to May 1st, 1921, the amount of such reduction will be refunded to the purchaser.

Taylor Implement and Auto. Co.
DISTRIBUTORS
Sikeston, Missouri

FINE FOOTWEAR

New Novelty Boots in combination of Satin and Suede, for the ladies who are looking for something original and new. First showing this week.

Also a big showing of conservative styles with either low or high heel. Wonderful lasts for school wear.

Buckner Ragsdale Store Company
"Style Headquarters"

Miss Laura Lee Turner went Tuesday to Bird's Point to visit Miss Amma Shelby.

Lutheran services will be held at the I. O. O. F. hall Sunday evening 7:30 o'clock. Rev. A. Fritze, who has taken charge of Lutheran Missionary work at Sikeston, Chaffee, and Lilbourn, will conduct the services. These places were formerly in Rev. A. H. Kerstner's care.

J. T. Stinson and X. Caverno returned Wednesday from a business trip to St. Louis.

There will be no picture shown tonight (Friday) at the Methodist church. The following Friday night, October 22, "Romance," a United Artists Corporation film, released in the early summer, will be shown. This picture starring Dorris Keane has been immensely popular.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

Speeches will be made at 7:30 p. m. at the following schoolhouses on the dates below:

Miner, Monday, October 18
Sand Prairie, Tuesday, Oct. 19
McMullin, Wednesday, Oct. 20
Rootwad, Thursday, October 21

Men and women speakers will discuss the issues of the campaign. A school of instruction for women voters will be held. The County Candidates will be present.

The public is invited irrespective of political persuasion.

HERBERT W. PARSONS DESERTS THE REPUBLICANS

Oct. 8, 1920.

Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

My Dear Chairman—I hereby resign from the Republican County Committee, no longer being a Republican under the law.

It is my intention to vote for Cox for President. I am for the League of Nations. Cox is for "going in"; Harding is not for "going in," though in the Senate he voted for "going in". So I am for Cox.

The League of Nations offers the one practical opportunity for this generation to unite the nations in an effort to prevent war and effect disarmament. Democracies only make striking changes under the stress of great emotions. It was while fresh with the recollection of the millions of lives lost, the terrible sufferings endured and the billions of property destroyed that the people of the world would, if at all, rouse themselves to an arrangement designed to prevent repetition of such a horror. The fainter the rcollection became, the less was the likelihood of action. We are told that the American people are tired of the League. They wil be more tired of it after March 4. Less will be possible then than now.

Harding's expresions scattered thru his speeches about an association of nations, an amended league and preserving what is good in the treaty—expressions plainly designed to secure the votes of pro-league Republicans, but intermingled with expressions equally designed to give comfort to those who wish the League scrapped—have induced many distinguished Republicans who desire to see the United States enter the League to support Harding. They are being deceived.

Harding—will not accomplish anything constructive. All his talk is mush. He says he has no international program and that it is folly to be specific. He is a member of the Senate and of its Committee on Foreign Relations, and has thus had before him the treaty and the League for over a year, and he now says that he does not know what should be done. He never will know. He is negative and sentimental. On one point he is definite: He is not for what, after a year's considration, he voted for in the Senate, the League with the Lodge reservations, although this is the solution which would come nearest to satisfying American aspirations and is substantially what will work out by the election of Cox.

Harding's real policy will be to do—not what honor or the peace of the world requires—but what he will be squeezed into doing by the opposing pressures of the conflicting forces supporting him. It may be nothing at all, so long as it serves as a compromise to preserve harmony in the Republican Party and make possible continued Republican control of the Senate. In politics the man who is ignorant or a straddler or a sentimentalist—by which I mean a man who is unctuous in talk, but a cipher in action—compromises only one way—and that is, the way of those who know what they want and are determined to have it. Harding's delay and fatuity will result in "the scrapping of the League," if America's abstaining from it can scrap it, for he will be willing to sacrifice the League, even the world court as part of it, to the comfort of harmony.

The cause, the greatest of our day, calls for the aggressive, positive leadership of Cox, not the self-confessed ignorance of Harding. No straddler can lead a cause.

The many years of hard work that I have given to the Republican Party, the honors which it has bestowed upon me, the confidence that many of its members have shown in me, the valued friendships that I have made among its active members, and the splendid struggles for better government and improved conditions in which I have engaged with you and others have made me reluctant to take this step.

But before the war I was for "a" League of Nations." My experiencs during the war, which, as you know, were at fairly close range, strengthened this conviction and created in me an intense desire to do what I could to prevent future war, and therefore since the war I have been for "the League of Nations.

An international court is not sufficient. It would not have stopped the great war. One nation cannot prevent war. The nations must unite. Most of them have. To insist that the thirty-eight who have now joined the League forsake it and go into an asociation of nations which is to be designed along American lines, when Harding discovers what those are, is no way to promote frindly relations between them and us, even if they could be persuaded to put up with such toploftiness on our part. The way to promote friendly rlations is to act, to join the league with such reservations as we think ought to be made in fairness to ourselves.

The issue is not between the League as Wilson brought it and the League with reservations. The situation in the Senate is such that the treaty cannot be ratified in the form in which Wilson brought it. There will be reservations such as will relieve America of obligations, even moral, under Article X, and will render Congress wholly free to declare war or not in any given case. The issue to the American voter is between going into the League with reservations and not going into it at all. Harding is and will be for not going into it at all. The only likelihood that the United States will, under Harding, enter the League is that he will find it impossible to erect an association of nations or a new league and so will have to crawl into this one.

To me it is monstrously immoral not to go into the League at all and to let slip this one opportunity to join in a great effort to prevent future war. I shall vote, therefore, for Cox as the certain way to have the United States join the League and do her full share to preserve the peace of the world by reservations making it clear that it is only the Congress that has the right, untrammeled, to commit us to war.

Yours truly,
HERBERT PARSONS.

Baptist Church

Our revival services are now in progress. We hope that all who have an interest in the betterment of your town may join with us in these services.

We are now having day sevices at 10 o'clock each morning during the week except Saturday and Monday. The evening service will begin at 7:15. Come early and enjoy the song service. The choir is doing some really fine singing. Also come and hear the Evangelist. He will give a special illustrated sermon for the children on Sunday morning. If you are a member of our church, you are under obligation to come. All others are invited.

Methodist Church

Regular services will be held Sunday at the Methodist church, Rev. Barnes will preach Sunday morning on "Man in the Making." Sunday night's service will be a review of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" with the subject of "Conscience and Life."

No Chance

Some profiteers slipped into heaven
(They only numbered six or seven),
St. Peter addressed the angel fold,
"Kiss good-by to your streets of gold."—American Legion Weekly.

The Sikeston Standard $2.00 per year

PREDICT BANKRUPTCY UNLESS PRICES ARE RAISED

Washington, October 13.—"General bankruptcy and ruin are inevitable" unless some immediate remedy is found to relieve the present price situation as it affects the farmer, says a report submitted to the agricultural conference here today by a general committee appointed to study the situation.

The report was adopted by the conference without a dissenting vote.

The committee blames the federal reserve system for present prices, charging that it has arbitarily withheld from assisting the basic industry of this country to maintain a level of prices that at least meet the cost of production.

Declaring that the condition of the mind of the farm population is "ominous", the committee says, "this state of mind can only be changed by a frank and fair attitude on the part of those in authority—the test of which can be only their acts."

The committee says "it is wrong as a matter of policy artificially to press down prices of commodities, and it is particularly wrong to begin with the raw commodities, for such a program inevitably forces upon the producer the heaviest burden of reconstruction and readjustment."

The report of the committee says the present situation was brought about by the following official acts:

"'Restriction of credits.

"Raising the rate of discount on farm products.

"Discontinuance of the War Finance Corporation.

"The statements given out by the Secretary of the Treasury, the governor of the Fderal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks have been construed to the effect that commodity prices, particularly the price of farm products, were too high and that a prewar basis, or an approximation of a pre-war basis of prices must be reached within a short time. The consequent effect of these utterances upon the member banks of the Federal Reserve systems and the banking industry of the country generally was to cause them to withhold accommodations because of the fear that the security taken would necessarily decline.

"The action of the Federal Reserve Board in counting the bonds held by member banks as part of the commercial credit of the banks holding these bonds thereby enormously decreasing the power of such banks to extend the needed credits to the agricultural interests of their respective communities.

"Your committee feels that the officials of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System have exceeded their authority when they publicly announced opinion as to prices of farm products, which have resulted in disastrous price declines."

The committee further reports that it is of the opinion "that the functions of these institutions, as expressed in the law are to dsicharge the duties imposed on them by the law and spirit of the law, regardless of what effect it may or may not have upon the markets of the country and price of commodities. We believe that the rate of discount should be determined, first, by the character of the paper offered for discount and, secondly, by the aggregate earnings of the Federal Reserve System and that the rate should not be used as a weapon to deflate prices or discourage proper loans and commercial transactions.

"We, therefore, insist that the federal reserve officers and officers of the Treasury department shall discontinue and desist from issuing statements of their opinion as to prices and their attitude towards the trend of commercial events."

The committee recommends that the rate of discount for the marketing of the agrciultural products be made as low as justified by a sound business and that the rate on a fixed or certain class of paper shall be uniform and that the rate be not changed during the period of crop marketing. If the Federal Reserve officers will take such action at once, the report says, "with particular reference to a more liberal policy in extending credits for the encouragement of exports, we believe that the distress and unrest among the farmers fo the country will be greatly relieved."

"Prices of commodities that farmers receive wil be determined by the law of supply and demand, if artificial and gainful advices and statements are withheld," the report continues. "The question for these officials (Treasury and Federal Reserve Board) to determine is what rate of interest and re-discount is justifiable under the law and to leave the question of the marketing and prices to the natural laws of commerce.

"The people who consume our products are, or should be vitally interested in the solution of these problems, for as long as we have a decadent agriculture, we are sure to have an increasing cost of living."

36 in. Percales 35c per yard.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Fisher and Mrs. Ada Lennox are visiting this week in St. Louis.

Several members of the Sikeston band went to Gray Ridge to help play at a "Shadow Party." ? ? ?

Mr. and Mrs. Aulton Cravens visited Mr. Craven Sr., in Caruthersville Wednesday and Thursday.

All our $3.00 and $3.25 silk and georgtte crepes, crepe de chines and satins $2.75.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. de Cant, who has been in St. Louis on business for the Sikeston Mercantile Co., returned Thursday morning.

Mrs. J. R. Joyce of Vanduser, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Jones, returned home Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. S. I. Grojean, who has been visiting her son, Louis Jones and family since August, returned Thursday to her home in St. Louis.

Mrs. A. C. Etzell left Thursday morning for a two weeks visit in Metropolis, Harrisburg and other points in Southern Illinois.

Mrs. J. E. Smith Sr. and "Snookie" left Thursday afternoon for a brief stay in St. Louis. They will also visit "Billy" Smith in Alton before returning home.

Miss Della Hollister of Chicago arrived Thursday morning for a visit with her brother, C. W. Hollister. She will go from here to Dexter to visit her mother and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Belden are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, born to them Tuesday, October 12. The little Miss has been named Mary Frances.

Mrs. Louis Farrell was called to Cairo Thursday by a message stating that Mr. Farrell, who is a patient at St. Mary's Infirmary, was not showing the improvement hoped for.

Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Shaw of Decatur, Ill. are here looking after their farming interests near this city. They are en route to Flordia, where they will spend the winter. The entire trip is being made by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prow left Tuesday afternoon for Mentone, Ind., to attend the funeral of B. Y. Baker, a brother of the late W. H. Baker Sr., who died suddenly Monday night of heart disease. Mrs. Harry Smith, who was unable to make the trip to Mentone, received a telegram Thursday informing her of the death of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Steele of Lorwill, Ind., which occurred early that morning. Mrs. Steele was a sister of B. Y. and W. H. Baker Sr.

Good line of corduroy suits and pants at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

SPEAKING DATES OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

The Woman's Democratic Club of Sikeston will hold their regular meeting Saturday afternoon in the Club room at 220 West Center Street, one door east of the Singer Sewing Machine office. All Democratic women are invited to attend these meetings and all who have not signed as members of the Club are urged to do so. One or two meetings—the dates to be announced later, will be held in the evening so that the women who are employed in stores and offices may attend. The local club has agreed to send a woman speaker to each of the neighboring towns and to the school districts to assist in organizing the Democratic Women's Clubs. Each speaker will be accompanied by several enthusisatic, earnest workers of the Democratic Woman's Club of Sikeston.

The following schedule has been arranged:

Monday, Oct. 18, 2 p. m., Morley, speaker Mrs. A. E. Conn. Auto furnished by Miss Burnice Tanner.

Tuesday, Oct. 19, 2 p. m., Crowder, speaker, Mrs. C. C. White, auto furnished by Mrs. C. E. Mitchell.

Wednesday, Oct. 20, 7 p. m., McMullin, speakers, Mrs. Coon and Mrs. White. Auto furnished by Mrs. Ranney Applegate.

Thursday, Oct. 21, 2 p. m., Vanduser, speaker, Mrs. Conn. Auto by Miss Mayme Marshall.

Thursday, Oct. 21, Oran, Mrs. Lyman Matthews to announce speaker later.

Friday, Oct. 22, 3 p. m., Blodgett, Mrs. C. C. White, auto furnished by Miss Florence Baker.

Bryant Heulen of Morenouse went Sunday to the John Akers home, on the Greer farm, known as the Charlie Hazel place, and proceeded to make himself disagreeable. When a revolver dropped from his pocket to the ground Mr. Akers came to Sikeston and filed complaint for carrynig concealed weapons. Officers were sent out to bring Heulin to town, but failed to find him. Tuesday, Heulin went back to the Akers place and to a field where Noah Akers, a 16-year-old boy was at work and alone, sneaked in behind the lad and struck him in the back of the head with metal knucks. Heulin had said that he knew there were several warrants out for him and that he was going to whip the Akers boy and skip out. Akers Sr., came to town and reported the fight to the authorities. Roly McDonald, accompanied by Mr. Akers, went to Morehouse Tuesday at noon to arrest Heulin. He was traced to the home of a Mr. Reubles. Mrs. Reubles declared no one was hiding in her home. McDonald searched the house, but failed to give the attic the "once over." As he started to search the barn Reubles came home and upon being told he'd get himself into trouble for harboring a criminal, took the officer back to the house and said he'd find Heulin in the attic. They found Heulin, armed with a 38 and ready for fight. He was brought to town placed under a heavy bond, waived a hearing and was sent to Benton for safe-keeping.

Miss Irma Clodfelter will become the bride of Lynville E. Bryant Sunday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, the marriage ceremony to be performed by Father George Ryan at the Catholic parsonage.

The young couple will be attended by Mr. and Mrs. Chester Clodfelter, brother and sister-in-law of the bride.

Miss Irma is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Lillie Clodfelter and is a most charming young girl.

The groom, who is generally known as "Raz" Bryant is an industrious young man and is employed by Vance Montgomery.

Get our prices on underwear before you buy.—Pinnell Store Co.

Good line of sweaters for men, women and children.—Pinnell Store Co.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

HON. JOHN M. ATKINSON

Democratic Candidate For

Governor

Will Speak in Sikeston on

Tuesday, Oct. 19

8:00 P. M.

The Public is Invited

NOTICE

There will be no picture show at the Methodist Church tonight

Primary Pledge To Be Tested

Austin Tex., Oct. 13.—Permission to file a petition for writ of mandamus the effect of which would be to test the question of whether the pledge to support nominees in the Democratic primaries shall be binding upon a voter subscribing thereto, was granted today by a majority of the Texas Supreme Court.

Buy your Fall Hat at Pinnell Store Co.

Extra good work shirts for $1.25.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. Kate Greer, who has been visiting in Colorado and California for the past several weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Etra! Special! Best outing flannels 25c per yd.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. George Appel returned the first of the week from Rochester, Minn., where she had gone to consult Drs. Mayo regarding her health. Mrs. Appel's little daughter, Doris Famiy visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Myer, during her mother's absence.

2 and 1 Pony Boy Suits equal to two shirts.—Pinnell Store Co.

Scottish Distillers Doing Increased Business in United States.

Edinburgh, Scotland, October 13.—Advertisements appearing in Scottish newspapers in which distillers claim that their business with America has greatly increased since prohibition went into effect will be brought to the attention of the Department of Justice at Washington, William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, prohibition leader, addressing a meeting here last night, discussed these advertisements and asserted he would take this action regarding them.

He charged that, if the advertisements told the truth, the distillers were violating the laws of a friendly nation."

Good Flannel Shirts $2.25.—Pinnell Store Co.

Miss Mary Wilson was the guest of relatives in Oran Tuesday and Wednesday.

The editor of The Standard has no fault with any man or woman for voting for the Republican ticket, but does find fault with some of lying insinuations and stories that some of the local workers are putting out.

Malone Theatre, Friday Eve. Oct. 15th

Mack-Sennett's Special Comedy

"DOWN ON THE FARM"

This is one of the best comedys ever made by the comedy king

Mack-Sennett

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Changing the Compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during Session to Annual Salary of $1,000.00.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, increasing the pay of members of the general assembly by repealing section 16 of article 4 of said Constitution and enacting a new section in lieu thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption to the qualified voters of the state the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. That section 16 of article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the pay of members of the legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed and a new section, relating to the same subject, enacted in lieu thereof, to be known and designated as section 16 and to be and form a part of said article 4 of said Constitution, as follows:

Section 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury as compensation for their services one thousand dollars per year, payable on the first day of February of each year. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of the government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incured while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. No allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to frame and amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment of article 9 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out sections 16 and 17 thereof, and adopting new sections in lieu thereof relating to the framing of charters for self-government by certain cities, and the amendment thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection, the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: The repeal of sections 16 and 17 of article 9 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new sections in lieu thereof:

Section 16. Any city having a population of more than one hunred thousand inhabitants may frame and adopt a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state in the following manner: The legislative authorities of the city may provide, by ordinance, for submission to the voters the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" If such ordinance becomes effective more than sixty days before the next election such question shall be submitted at such election and if not, then at the next general election thereafter, except as herein otherwise provided. Such question shall also be submitted, when requested, by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the qualified voters of such city, filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of the municipal elections in such city. If such petition prays for a special election and is signed by twenty per cent of the qualified voters of such city, a special election shall be held in such city not less than 60 days, nor more than ninety day, after the filing of such petition. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total number of electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election. The petitions herein provided for shall be canvassed by the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, and its determination as to the sufficiency of such petitions shall be final. The question of whether or not a commission shall be chosen to frame a new charter and the names of electors or set of names of electors of the city, who are candidates for the proposed commission, shall be printed on the same ballot, but no candidate, or list of candidates, shall bear the name, heading or label of any political party which has, prior to such election, had candidates for state or federal offices. Candidates for the proposed commission shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified voters of such city, and filed with the board of election commissioners, or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, at least thirty days prior to such election; provided that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand votes be required to nominate a candidate. If a majority of electors voting on the question shall be chosen to frame a charter, vote in the affirmative, then the thirteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute such commission. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the city and an election held at a time fixed by the charter commission but at least thirty days subsequent to the completion of the charter and not more than one year from the date of the election of such commission. Any part or parts of a charter so framed may be submitted to be voted upon separately. Any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately and accepted or rejected, separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter. If a charter is adopted at such election that section or article submitted in the alternative, which receives the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed adopted. If any such proposed charter be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition of whether or not such charter shall be adopted, it shall become the charter of such city at the time fixed therein and shall supercede any existing charter and amendments thereof. Duplicate certificates shall be made, setting forth the charter adopted and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of the city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certified copies, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state and the other, after being recorded in the records of the city, shall be deposited among the archives of the city and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The notice for any election provided for in this section shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one newspaper printed in such city, which newspaper shall have a bona fide sale or circulation in such city of at least two thousand copies of each issue, in which such notice is published, and which newspaper has been published continuously for firty-two weeks next before the publication of such notice, such publication of such notice to be made at least once each week and on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election.

Section 17. Amendments of any charter framed and adopted under the authority of section 16 of article 9 of this Constitution may be submitted to the electors by a charter commission in the manner provided for the submission of a complete charter. Amendments may also be proposed by the legislative authority of the city or by a petition of not less than ten per cent of the qualified voters of the city, filed with the board of election commissioners, or officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, setting forth such proposed amendment. The legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next election held in the city not less than sixty days after its passage, or at a special election, if called for in the manner proposed for in section 16 of this article. Any proposed amendment submitted to the electors, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the city charter at the time and under the conditions fixed in such amendment; and sections or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of a complete charter.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Permitting an increase of the limit of indebtedness that large cities may incur and enabling them to acquire public utilities.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out section 12 thereof, and adding a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection, to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri the repeal of section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions:

Section 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the consent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that cities having a population of seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more may, with the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition at an election to be held for that purpose, incur an indebtedness not exceeding ten per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; such proposition may be submitted at any election, general or special; provided, that with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of courthouse or jail, or for the grading, construction, paving, or maintaing of paved, graveled, macadamized or rock roads and necessary bridges and culverts therein; and provided further, that any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; and provided further, that the corporate authorities of the city of St. Louis are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city in the amount of five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the corporation organized for the celebration of the Louisiana purchase centennial in said city, to be used by said corporation for said celebration, holding a world's fair or exposition in said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said city in proportion to the aggregate amount of said stock so paid in and the amount so loaned by said city; and any amount so received by said city from said corporation shall be paid into the sinking fund of said city for the redemption of its outstanding bonds: Provided, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of said city of St. Louis voting for and against this amendment shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment; and provided further, that no such indebtedness so created shall be in any part thereof paid by the state or from any state revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the city of St. Louis alone: Provided, that in the city of St. Louis the amount of bonds now aggregating $6,111,000, that being the amount assumed by said city in the scheme of separation from the county of St. Louis, and the sum of $5,808,000 heretofore prior to January 1, 1901, expended in the construction of waterworks for the city of St. Louis and any bonds which may be hereafter issued by said city in the construction and improvement of waterworks, the payment of the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided from the revenue of said waterworks; that is to say, the amount of said bonds which shall be outstanding at the time shall not be included in the computation of the existing bonded indebtedness in determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by said city with the assent of two-thirds of the voters under the provisions of this article, but said city shall be authorized at any time to issue bonds, with the assent aforesaid, to an amount, including outstanding indebtedness, other than that above named, to the amount of ten per cent of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above provided, and said city shall have power, with such assent of the voters, to issue bonds for the construction and improvement of waterworks, the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided for from the income of said waterworks. Said city shall establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so authorized according to the times fixed for the maturity of the same: Provided further, that any city which now has or may hereafter attain a population of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants may acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction, waterworks, gasworks, electric light works, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, heating plants, ice or refrigeration plants, or any other plant system or public service institution, within or outside of the limits of such city, for the use of the city or its citizens, and for the purpose of paying therefor, in whole or in part, may issue public utilities bonds, which public utilities bonds shall not be included in the liabilities or indebtedness of the city limited by the prior provisions of this section; but the total amount of such public utilities bonds to be issued by such city shall not exceed twenty per centum of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above specified. The principal of said public utilities bonds shall not constitute an obligation of the city enforcible out of the funds raised by taxation. Such city may also issue its bonds, other than public utilities bonds, for the payment, in whole or in part, for such public utilities, and such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall constitute a direct obligation of the city, but the total amount of such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall not exceed in the aggregate ten per centum of the taxable property therein, as hereinbefore provided, but such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall require the assent of two-thirds of all the legal votes cast on that proposition. The ordinance authorizing the purchase, condemnation or construction of such public service plant or system shall provide what portion, if any, of the cost thereof shall be paid by issue of public utilities bonds, and what portion, if any, shall be paid by issue of general bonds of the city, other than public utilities bonds. The principal and the interest of such public utilities bonds shall be paid out of the earnings or sale of the utilities plant or system for the acquisition of which said issue was made, but the city may thereafter provide, by ordinance, for the payment in any year of any part of the interest or principal of said bonds due in that year, out of the general revenue of that year raised by general taxation. Such city shall have power to execute its mortgage or mortgages on any such utility or any addition thereto, or extension thereof, to secure the payment of such public utilities bonds, and in case of default in the payment of such public utilities bonds, and the interest thereon or interest thereon, said bondholders, or their representatives, may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction, sitting in the county or city in which such city is located, and said court may, in its discretion, if said default continue, appoint a receiver to take charge of such property, and such receiver shall operate said property pending such proceeding in such court, and until a final decree of foreclosure in such proceeding, and for a period of one year thereafter, during which period the city may, upon payment to the bondholders of all indebtedness past due, and court costs, and receiver's obligations, retake said property, subject to its unmatured obligations. If said property is not thus retaken by the city in said period of redemption, said receiver shall deliver said property to such party, as the court in such action may order, and thereupon all liability of the city on said bonds shall cease and determine and its rights as owner of said utility or plant shall cease and determine, and thereafter said utility or plant shall be operated by the party named in said order of court, or his successors or assigns, in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the ordinance authorizing the acquisition or purchase or construction of said public utility or plant, and the issuance of bonds therefor; but such city shall not issue any such public utilities bonds without the assent of four-sevenths of the voters thereof, voting on that proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose, and such proposition may be submitted at a special election or at a general election, in either of which events if four-sevenths of all of the legal votes cast on such proposition are in favor of the issue of said bonds, the city shall have authority to issue the same. Such utility may be acquired by condemnation proceedings in the same manner that such city may acquire real estate for public purposes, or in such other manner as may be provided by law. Such city may be a vote of the people in the manner herein provided, take up any public utilities bonds issue its general bonds in lieu thereof, and may take up any general bonds issued on account of any public utility and issue public utilities bonds in lieu thereof, whenever there exists such debt-making power of the city as will authorize the issue of such new bonds, but no substitution shall be made without the consent of the holders of such bonds.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Permits majority of qualied voters of road districts to authorize special levy for road purposes of not to exceed fifty cents on the $100.00 valuation.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof requiring the county court, when authorized by the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, to make a special levy on the taxable property within such road district, in addition to the levies now authorized by law, of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, the proceeds of such levy to be used for road purposes within such district.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 23, article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, which said section shall read as follows:

Section 23. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the duty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose to make a levy of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and taxpayers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after filing of such petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amending section 11 of article 10 authorizing an increase of annual rates of taxation, and also permitting an increase for purpose of "repairing" public buildings.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to section 11, article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: Section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri shall be amended so that as amended it shall read as follows:

Section 11, article 10. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts composed of cities which have one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, the annual rate on property shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: Provided, the aforesaid annual rates may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns and in other districts to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are taxpayers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase, which increased rate, if voted, shall be levied annually thereafter until changed in like manner. For the purpose of erecting or repairing public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions as to rates shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness: Provided, that the city of St. Louis may levy for municipal purposes in addition to the municipal rate of taxation above provided, a rate not exceeding the rate which would be allowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Authorizing General Assembly to contract a debt on behalf of the state and to issue bonds of not exceeding $60,000,000.00 for constructing hard surfaced roads.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to article 4, authorizing the general assembly to contract a debt or liability on behalf of the state and to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $60,000,000 for the purpose of building a system of roads within the state, and providing for the payment of such indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri, for adoption or refusal, an amendment to the Constitution of the state, adding to article 4 thereof, between section 44 and section 45, a new section to be known as section 44a, to read as follows:

Section 44a. In addition to the exceptions made and created in section 44, the general assembly shall have the power, from time to time, for the purpose of constructing hard surfaced public roads, in each county of the state, to contract or to authorize the contracting of a debt or liability on behalf of the state, and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof not exceeding, in the aggregate, sixty millions of dollars, such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and maturing not later than thirty years from the date they bear. The said bonds and the interest that will accrue thereon shall be paid out of a fund to be provided by the levy and collection of a direct and annual tax upon all taxable property in the state. Any motor vehicle registration fees or license fees or taxes, authorized by law, except the property tax thereon, less the cost and expense of collection and the cost of maintaining any state highway department or commission, authorized by law, shall, after the issuance of such bonds, and so long as any bonds herein authorized are unpaid, be and stand appropriated without legislative action for and to the payment of the principal of said bonds, and shall be credited to a sinking fund to be provided for by law. It shall be the duty of the state auditor, annually, on or before the first day of July, to determine the rate of taxation necessary to raise the amount of money needed for that year to pay the principal and interest maturing in the next succeeding year, taking into consideration available funds, delinquencies and the cost of collection. The auditor shall annually certify the rate of taxation so determined to the clerk of the county court of each county and to the assessor or other officer in the city of St. Louis whose duty it may be to make up and certify the tax books wherein are extended the state taxes. It will be the duty of said clerk and the said assessor or other proper officer in the city of St. Louis to extend upon the tax books the taxes to be collected and certify the same to the collector of the revenue of their respective counties, and the city of St. Louis, who shall collect such taxes at the same time and in the same manner and by the same means as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for the collection of state and county taxes, and pay the same into the state treasury. The legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect this amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Authorizing cities which contain not more than 30,000 inhabitants to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri a propesal to amend section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri relating to "certain cities being permitted to incur additional indebtedness for water, ice and light plants."

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Represenatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri concerning the rights of certain cities to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. That section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words and figures "nor less than two thousand (2000) inhabitants," in the second line of said section 12a of article 10, and be further amended by striking out the words and figures, "five (5)" in line 6 of said section 12a of article 10, and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures, "ten (10)," and that said section 12a of article 10 aforesaid be further amended by inserting between the words "waterworks" and "electric," in the 8th line of said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, the words "ice plants," so that said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 12a. Any city in this state, containing not more than thirty thousand inhabitants, may, with the assent of two-thirds (⅔) of the voters thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, be allowed to become indebted in a larger amount than specified in section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional ten (10) per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks, ice plant, electric or other light plants, to be owned exclusively by the city so purchasing or constructing the same: Provided, that any such city incurring any such indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide for, and before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness shall provide for the collection of an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by this Constitution, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty (20) years from the time of contracting the same, any provision in this Constitution to the contray notwithstanding.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Requiring General Assembly to levy annual tax not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on $100.00 valuation for pensioning deserving blind.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 47, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, requiring the general assembly to cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind and providing for the disposition of any surplus in said fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, for adoption, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri:

Section 1. That article 4, section 47, be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "Provided further, that nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from granting, or authorizing the granting of pensions to the deserving blind, as may be provided and regulated by law," as the same occurs in lines fifteen and sixteen of said section, the following words, "Provided further, that the general assembly of the state of Missouri shall cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind. If any balance shall exist in such fund after the deserving blind have been pensioned, then the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the support of the commission for the blind. And if there shall be a balance in said fund after the blind have been pensioned and the commission for the blind has received adequate support, then the same shall be transferred to the public school fund. Said tax shall be levied and collected annually in the same manner as other state taxes are levied and collected, and such fund shall be subject to appropriation for above purposes by the general assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Providing for a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the contracting of a liability in behalf of the state of Missouri, in the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), by an issue of bonds for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

The general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri for adoption, the following amendment to section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—providing for the contracting and repayment in the manner hereinafter provided of a debt of one million dollars, for the purpose of providing a revolving fund for the use of the soldier settlement board or department, which, with its accrued earning, shall revert at the completion of the soldier settlement contracts to the general revenue funds of the state:

Section 1. That section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—be amended by the addition of the following provisions which shall be appended thereto, and shall be known as subdivision fourth of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution. Subdivision fourth, section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution—The object of this amendment is, in recognition of military service, to provide employment and rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the European war or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens who served in allied armies against the central powers and have been repatriated, and who have been honorably discharged, hereafter referred to as "soldiers," and to accomplish such purpose by co-operation with the agencies of the United States engaged in work of a similar character. To provide the necessary funds for the state of Missouri to co-operate with the agencies of the United States, the contracting of the liability of the state of Missouri by the issuance of its bonds in an aggregate sum, not to exceed one million dollars, is hereby authorized and directed, said bonds to be in the denomination of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, or of both denominations (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine) and be payable thirteen years from the issuance thereof; shall be payable to bearer in lawful money of the United States, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half per centum a year (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine), payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and to that end suitable coupons shall be attached to each bond for the payment of said interest; each coupon shall have a facsimile of the signature of the state treasurer engraved thereon. Said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the state after eight years from date; shall be signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of the state, with the great seal of the state attached; and shall be registered by the state auditor to which he shall certify on each bond, and authenticate such registration by his signature and his official seal attached: said bonds, when so prepared and executed under the supervision of the state board of fund commissioners, shall be sold to the best advantage by said board, but for not less than par. The proceeds of said sales or sale shall constitute a fund to be designated as the soldiers' settlement fund, and shall be used exclusively as a revolving fund by the soldier settlement board or department for such a period of time as it may designate, and for such projects as are approved by the governor, and requisitions upon the soldiers' settlement fund shall bear the governor's approval, after which, this fund with its accrued earnings, shall be returned to the general revenue fund of the state. Contract or contracts for expenditures or loans to carry out the purpose of this act in excess of said one million dollars, with interest collected thereon, shall, to the amount of said excess, be illegal and void and forever non-payable.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall, and does hereby levy an annual tax of one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state for the payment of the accruing interest on the said bonds, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment thereof, said taxes, beginning with the year 1920, to be levied and collected annually as in case of other state taxes in this state, until said bonds are fully paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10.

Increasing the number of supreme court judges to nine and dividing the court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri as follows, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning the judicial department, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The supreme court shall consist of nine judges, and, after the first Monday in January, 1921, shall be divided into three divisions, as follows: One division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number one; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number two; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number three. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and disposition of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters and causes in the supreme court, except that division number two shall have exclusive cognizance of all criminal cases pending in said court: Provided, that a cause therein may be transferred to the court en banc as provided in section four of the amendment of 1890. The division of business of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction shall be made as the supreme court may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division, as to causes and matters pending before it, shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint two additional judges of the supreme court, who shall hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1923, and at the general election in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years. The court shall elect its chief justice and each division a presiding judge therof.

Section 3. All provisions of the Constitution of this state, and all laws of this state which are inconsistent with this amendment, shall, so far as inconsistent, upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and to no effect.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

Directing the Legislature to enact a law enabling qualified electors of this state absent from the state on account of military service to vote.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution of said state concerning "Soldier vote."

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, reading as follows: "No officer, soldier, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state," is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That in lieu of section 11, article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, hereby repealed, there is enacted the following new section to be known as section 11, article 8, viz: The legislature shall, by general law, make provision enabling qualified electors of this state, absent from the state on account of military service, to vote at general and special elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

Increasing the number of St. Louis court of appeals judges to six and dividing the courts into two divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

At the general election to be held in the state of Missouri on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of six judges, who shall sit either in divisions or en banc, as may be ordered by the court. After the first day of January, in the year 1921, the court shall be divided into two divisions, each to be composed of three judges, and designated as divisions one and two. Each judge shall be assigned by the court en banc to the division to which he is to constitute a part, in such manner and for such time as the court may determine, and the court en banc may change such assignments at any time it may deem proper so to do. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and determination of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and each shall have jurisdiction of all causes and matters in the St. Louis court of appeals; provided, that any cause may by the court be assigned to the court en banc in the first instance, and any cause may be transferred from any division to the court en banc as provided in section 3 hereof. The division of the business, and the assignment of causes of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction, shall be made as the court en banc may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division as to causes or matters pending before it shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint three additional judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall hold their offices until the first day of January, in the year 1923, and at the general election held in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for the following period, to-wit: The one receiving the highest number of votes for a term of ten years from the first day of January, 1923, the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of six years from said date, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of two years from said date. Thereafter all of the judges of the St. Louis court of appeals shall, upon the expiration of their respective terms, be elected for a term of twelve years, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, when the term shall expire as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

Section 3. The St. Louis court of appeals shall assign to the court en bano, and to each division the causes and matters to be heard by it, of which assignment due public notice shall be given, by mailing a copy of the docket to each attorney of record having a cause pending therein; and all laws relating to the procedure of said court, as well as the rules of the court, shall apply to each division so far as applicable thereto. When a judge of a division of said court shall dissent from an opinion therein, the cause, at his request, or on the application of the losing party, shall be transferred to the court en bane for its decision; and any cause may be transferred from a division to the court en bano whenever the division in which it is pending, or the court en bano, shall so order.

Section 4. The judge of each of the courts of appeal in this state, or of any division thereof, oldest in commission shall be the presiding judge of such court or division; provided, that if there be upon the court, or any division thereof, judges holding commissions of the same

date, then the court, or the judges of such division, as the case may be, shall select a presiding judge from the judges thereof holding such commissions.

Section 5. In the event of the unavoidable absence or disqualification of any judge or judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, one or more circuit judges, as designated by the court, or a division thereof, shall be competent to sit in such court or division, for such time as the court or such division may by order direct. No circuit judge before whom a cause may have been heard or tried shall sit upon a hearing of the same in said court of appeals. If, in any case, said court sitting en banc, shall be evenly divided, any judge of another of the courts of appeal, or a circuit judge, or a lawyer possessing the qualifications of a judge of a court of appears, when designated by the court en banc, may sit in such cause as a special judge with, and be a member of the court en banc, in the determination of said cause.

Section 6. This amendment shall be self-enforcing and shall become operative from and after its adoption by the people, and it shall repeal all constitutional provisions and laws inconsistent therewith.

PROPOSITION NO. 13.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House bill No. 335, enacted by fiftieth General Assembly, Prohibiting manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from this state, except under certain conditions; providing for search of intoxicating liquors unlawfully sold; declaring certain buildings or certain places used in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors nuisances and giving right of abatement; giving persons injured by intoxicated persons right of action against illegal liquor sellers; regulating those who manufacture, sell or prescribe for ethyl alcohol or wine; defining intoxicating liquor and other words; providing for enforcement of said act and prescribing penalties for violation of same.

AN ACT prohibiting the manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from the state of Missouri, except for certain purposes and under certain regulations; providing for search and seizure of intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured or sold; declaring certain buildings, structures and things used in the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be nuisances and giving the right of abatement; establishing the right of action in damage for injuries by intoxicated persons against illegal liquor sellers; prescribing additional duties for prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and other law-enforcing officers; requiring permits for manufacturers, sellers or physicians who manufacture, sell or write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine and providing for the revocation of same; defining intoxicating liquors and other words and phrases; making employes and agents responsible for violation of this act by a corporation; declaring intoxicating liquors illegally manufactured or sold to be contraband; fixing venue of cases under the act; and with penalties for violation; and providing when same shall be in force and effect.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, his, its or their agents or employes, to manufacture, sell, give away or transport intoxicating liquors witin, import the same into, or export the same from the state of Missouri for beverage purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prevent the manufacture, importation, exportation, of sale of denatured alcohol, or of cider for the purpose of making vinegar or non-intoxicating cider, or of denatured rum for use only in the industrial and mechanical arts, or of methyl alcohol, or of ethyl alcohol in non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of ethyl alcohol for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, or industrial purposes, or to prevent the sale of ethyl alcohol or wine by pharmacists or druggists as provided herein for medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine within the state of Missouri for non-beverage purposes without a permit therefor as herein provided. All persons, firms or corporations desiring to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine shall file with the clerk of the county court of the county, in which such persons, firm or corporation resides or has his place of business, an application for a permit to manufacture or sell, (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine, at least ten (10) days before the hearing thereon. Said application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. The said clerk of the county court shall present said application to the county court of said county at its next regular term and if the judges of said court are satisfied that the allegations of the application are true, that the applicant is twenty-one (21) years of age and not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that the applicant is of good moral character and law-abiding, the said court may issue a permit to such applicant to manufacture or sell (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine for a period of one year unless revoked or suspended as herein provided. Said permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. Applicants shall pay to the county clerk for permits issued as above set out, the following fees, to-wit: For each manufacturing permit the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00); for each selling permit the sum of ten dollars ($10.00). All fees collected by the county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. All holders of permits granted as herein provided, shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, for the calendar month preceding, file a statement, verified by the oath of such permit holder, with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such permit holder is engaged in business, showing the amount and kinds of intoxicating liquors manufactured or received during said month with names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations from whom received, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquors sold or otherwise used or disposed of during said month with the names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations to whom sold or delivered, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquor on hand at the end of said month.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in the state of Missouri, holding a permit to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of ethyl alcohol or wine except on a written application, dated and signed, of an individual or an authorized agent of a firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of the owner or manager of a hospital, museum, laboratory, industrial or educational institutional using ethyl alcohol or wine for scientific, pharamceutical, mechanical, industrial or other non-beverage purposes, or of a regularly registered and practicing dentist, physician or veterinarian using ethyl alcohol or wine for non-beverage purposes in the practice of his profession; or of a minister, priest, clergyman or authorized officer having charge of a church using wine for sacramental purposes; provided, that any druggist, pharmacist, or proprietor of a drug store, holding a permit to sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, may sell or give away ethyl alcohol or wine on a written prescription, dated and signed, first had and obtained from some regularly regfstered and practicing physician, and then only when such physician shall state in such prescription the name of the person for whom the same is prescribed, and that such ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed as a necessary remedy; provided further, that each permit holder selling or giving away or otherwise disposing of ethyl alcohol or wine under this section shall attach a copy of each application and prescription received during each month to the monthly report required to be filed with the clerk of the county court under the provisions of section 3 of this act. Any permit holder who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or any person who shall make a false statement in an application for ethyl alcohol or wine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any physician, or pretended physician, in the state of Missouri, to make or issue any prescription to any person for ethyl alcohol or wine in any quantity, or for any compound of which such liquors shall form a part without a permit therefor secured as herein provided. All physicians desiring to write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine for medicinal purposes shall file an application for a permit to do so with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such physician practices his profession. Said application shall be in such form as the attorney-general of Missouri may prescribe and permits may be granted by the judges of the county court upon the same terms and under the same rules and conditions as they are authorized to grant permits to manufacture and sell ethyl alcohol or wine by this act. Applicants shall pay the county clerk for each permit issued as above set out, the sum of two dollars ($2.00). All fees collected by the said county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. It shall be unlawful for any physician, holding a permit as herein provided, to make or issue a prescription for ethyl alcohol or wine to any persons without a careful physical examination of the person for whom the ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed; or to issue such prescriptions for such liquors to a person whom he has reason to believe will use such liquors for beverage purposes; or to issue such a prescription for such liquors without the name of the person for whom such liquors are prescribed written thereon together with the name of the disease or malady for which such liquor is prescribed.

Section 6. Every wife, husband, child, parent, guardian, or other person in the state of Missouri, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors in violation of the provisions of this act, shall have the right of action in his or her name against any person, firm of corporation who shall, by such illegal selling of such liquors, have caused or contributed to the intoxication of said person or persons, or who have caused or contributed to any such injury; and in any action given by this section the plaintiff shall have the right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to and against his or her executor or administrator; and in every action by husband, wife, parent, child, the general reputation of the relation of husband, wife, parent, child, shall be prima facie evidence of such relation and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such damages, together with the costs of suit, shall be recoverable in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction in this state; and in any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parents shall be a bar to any suit brought by the other for such damages; and in any case where two or more children may be entitled to such damages, only one suit therefor may be brought and the separate claims for damages may be united under separate counts in the one action.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation who shall in the state of Missouri establish, erect, maintain, continue or use any building, structure or place, whether stationary or movable, for the purposes of manufacturing or seling intoxicating liquors unlawfully is guilty of maintaining or keeping a nuisance; and the building, structure or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which unlawful manufacture or sale or keeping with intent to unlawfully sell such intoxicating liquors, is carried on or is continued or exists; and the furniture, vessels, fixtures, and contents, are also declared a nuisance. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of the county in this state where such a nuisance, as defined in this section, exists, or is kept or maintained, may prosecute a suit in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. All persons, whether agents or employes or officers of corporations, or agents or employes of individuals aiding or abetting in the commission of the offense, may be made parties defendant in such action. The circuit courts of this state are hereby authorized and empowered to try and determine causes arising under this section and such courts shall have the power to enforce injunctions under this section by such measures and means as are now provided or may be provided for the enforcement of injunctions in this state.

Section 8. If the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of any county in this state shall file a statement verified by oath with the clerk of the circuit court, or other court having criminal jurisdiction in the county, that he verily believes that in some building or structure, to be designated in said statement, in the said county, intoxicating liquors are being manufactured or sold contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county to enter said building or structure by force, if necessary, and remove therefrom any intoxicating liquors which he may find therein, and hold such liquors until all prosecutions for violating the provisions of this act by any person in said building are ended and determined. Any intoxicating liquors found in any such building and taken under the provisions of this section and not returned to the owner as herein set out shall be liable for all fines and costs assessed against any person convicted for manufacturing or selling such liquor at said place contrary to the terms of this act, and such sheriffs shall dispose of said liquors, in some legal manner, and apply the proceeds thereof, if any, to the payment of such fines and costs. No warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house, or for any other purpose than a private residence, or unless such residence is a place of public resort.

Section 9. In case the existence of any place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured or sold in violation of law is disclosed in any criminal proceedings, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to proceed promptly to enforce the provisions of this act against such place as a nuisance. In any affidavit, information or indictment for the violation of this act, separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all of the separate offenses at one trial and the cumulative penalty for each offense may be imposed by the courts. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful. Whenever any prosecuting attorney shall be unable or shall neglect, fail or refuse to enforce any of the provisions of this act, or for any reason whatsoever, the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county in this state it shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the state to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose, he may appoint as many assistants as he shall deem necessary, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, affidavits, petitions, informations, indictments and papers as the prosecuting attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the prosecuting attorney might lawfully do or perform.

Section 10. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals and chiefs of police and policemen of cities, towns and villages of this state, constables and all other police officers, are hereby authorized and directed to apprehend and arrest any person or persons found violating any of the provisions of this act; and to immediately file the necessary complaint for such violation before the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such violation of the law occurs. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal or chief of police or policeman, constable, or other police officer, shall fail, refuse or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him by this act, such offending officer shall be removed from office in the manner now provided by law.

Section 11. If at any time there shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which a permit holder under this act is authorized to manufacture, sell, or write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, a petition, signed by five (5) citizens or the prosecuting attorney of said county, setting forth that any such permit holder is not, in good faith, obeying the provisions of this act, or has been convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, or that such permit holder is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and requesting that the permit possessed by such permit holder to manufacture, sell or to write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors (as the case may be) be revoked, the judge of the said circuit court shall order the said clerk of the circuit court to immediately issue a citation to such permit holder to appear before the said judge at the court house of said county on the first day of the next regular term of said circuit court after the date of such order, at which time said petition shall be heard and determined. If it is found that such permit holder is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, or had failed or neglected to file the monthly statements required by this act, or is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, then the said judge of the circuit court shall either suspend such permit for a definite period of time or shall revoke the same and render judgment for the costs of the proceeding against the permit holder; and if such permit holder shall have his permit revoked for a second time, such revocation shall act as a bar against the issuance of any other or further permit in the state of Missouri. In the event the permit holder shall be found innocent of the charges set out in any petition filed by citizens under this section, judgment for costs of the proceeding shall be rendered against such citizens. The judge of the circuit court shall have power to subpoena witnesses and require the attendance of such witnesses in the determination of any such procedure under this section the same as in civil cases in his jurisdiction.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to advertise intoxicating liquors in any manner in the state of Missouri: Provided, however, that manufacturers holding permits under this act may send price lists giving the prices and other information pertaining to ethyl alcohol and wines to holders of permits authorized to sell same.

Section 13. If any firm, corporation or association shall violate any of the provisions of this act, any officer, agent, member or employe thereof, acting for it in any such unlawful manner or authorizing such unlawful act to be done, shall be personally guilty of such violation, the same as though such officer, agent, member or employe himself had committed the offense, and shall be subject to all fines, penalties and imprisonment therefor.

Section 14. All intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured, sold or transported are contraband and they and the containers thereof shall be forthwith sold as provided in section 8 of this act or destroyed whenever the proper judge or court shall hold such liquors to have been manufactured, sold or transported in violation of the law. No officer or person who destroys contraband liquor shall be liable for any damages for such an act.

Section 15. The phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor, all alcoholic liquids whether proprietary, patented or not, which contain one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume and which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage: Provided, however, that when the above mentioned phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," are hereafter defined in the laws of the United States, then such definition by congress shall supercede and take the place of the definition of said phrases in this section and shall apply to the provisions of this act and with the same force and effect as if the same were written herein.

Section 16. The phrase, "clerk of the circuit court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerks of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein a separate criminal court, and the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such clerks shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "clerk of the circuit court," in their respective counties, or city. The phrase "judge of the circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the judges of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the judges of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such judges shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "judge of the circuit court" in their respective counties or city. The phrase "prosecuting attorney" shall be held to mean and include, for the purpose of this act, the prosecuting attorneys of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the prosecuting attorney of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such prosecuting attorneys shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "prosecuting attorney" in their respective counties or city. The word "county" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the city of St. Louis. The phrase, "clerk of county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase, "county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase "circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The circuit courts of this state, not having a separate criminal court therein, and the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal corrections, shall have jurisdiction in all cases, either civil or criminal, which may arise in their respective circuits or districts under the provisions of this act.

Section 17. Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this act shall, for the first conviction, be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the second and each subsequent conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than three hundred dollars ($300.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney shall, in preparing complaints, informations or indictments for a second or any subsequent violations of the provisions of this act, allege such previous convictions therein.

Section 18. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after 12:01 a. m. on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1920, when the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution shall become and be declared in full force and effect, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

PROPOSITION NO. 14.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Committee substitute for Senate bill No. 359, enacted by the Fiftieth General Assembly, the purpose of which is to provide for a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, compulsory as to the state and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; defining the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; creating a workmen's compensation commission, defining its powers and duties and prescribing the rules and regulations relating to the enforcement and carrying out of said act.

AN ACT to provide a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, and compulsory as to the state, its counties, municipal corporations and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; prescribing the manner of election and the effect thereof; defining the rights and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; prescribing the powers and duties of the commission and the courts in connection therewith; regulating the charges for medical aid, burial expenses and attorney's fees; prescribing the rights, duties and liabilities of the employer's insurer and regulating insurance rates, reserves and policies; regulating the rights of dependents, making certain minors of full age; providing for the giving and serving of notices thereunder; prescribing the manner of precedure and the limitation on proceedings thereunder; providing the means of enforcing awards and the manner and extent to which the same may be reviewed by the courts; creating the Missouri workmen's compensation commission to administer the act and prescribing its powers and duties; providing for the insurance of the liability of an employer for injury or death of his employes, by insurance carriers authorized to transact this class of insurance in the state or by self-insurance; providing a tax on insurance premiums to defray the expense of administering the act; repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith; prescribing penalties for violations of certain of its provisions and fixing the time when certain of its provisions shall take effect; with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the workmen's compensation act.

Section 2. Every employer and every employe, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be conclusively presumed to have accepted all of the provisions of this act and respectively to furnish and accept compensation as herein provided, unless prior to the accident he shall have filed with the commission a written notice that he elects to reject this act. The presumption of election shall be re-established by filing with the commission a written notice withdrawing the rejection. All such notices shall take effect on the day of their receipt by the commission. They may be sent by mail and the commission shall immediately acknowledge receipt thereof. The notice given by the employe shall take effect upon all employments at which he may then or thereafter be employed until the rejection is withdrawn, and on application the commission shall inform any employer thereof. The employe shall also immediately inform his employer of all such notices, and the same shall not operate as to any employer until the employe informs him therof in writing. The commission shall also furnish to each employer rejecting the act a notice thereof, which the employer shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on his premises where it can be seen by his employes.

Section 3. If both employer and employe have elected to accept the provisions of this act, the employer shall be liable, irrespective of negligence, to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of the employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and shall be released from all other liability therefor whatsoever, whether to the employe or any other person. The rights and remedies herein granted to an employe shall exclude all other rights and remedies of such employe, her husband, wife, parents, personal representatives, dependents, heirs, or next kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury or death. Nor shall compensation be allowed for an injury or death due to the employe's or another's willful misconduct including intentional self-inflicted injury intoxication, and willful failure or refusal to use a safety appliance or perform a duty required by statute, or failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of the employe, as to all of which the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer.

Section 4. If the employer has elected not to accept the provisions of this act, in any action to recover damages for personal injury or death of his employe in the course of his employment it shall not be a defense that the same was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe, or that the employe has assumed the risk of the injury or death or that the same was caused in any degree by the negligence of the employe. Such defense shall not be allowed in such action whether or not the employe accepted this act, nor shall they be allowed in any proceeding for compensation under this act such defenses shall be allowed to an employer who has elected to accept this act.

Section 5. Sections two, three and four of this act shall not apply to employments of farm labor and domestic servants, including family chauffeurs. The said sections shall not apply to employments which are but casual and not incidental to the operation of the usual business of the employer, or to employments in which articles and materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired or adapted for sale in the home of the employe or on premises not under the control or management of the employer. If the employer has less than five employes regularly employed in his business the said sections shall not apply to such employment unless such employes and their employers voluntarily elect in the manner herein sepecified to be bound by this act. Any employer in this section exempted from the operation of sections two, three and four of this act, may bring himself within the provisions of the act by filing with the commission notice of his election to accept the same, and any employe thereafter entering the service of such employer, and any employe remaining in such service thirty days after such election, shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to accept this act unless he shall have filed with the commission and his employer a written notice that he elects to reject the same.

Section 6. The word "employer" as used in this act shall be construed to mean

(a) Every person, partnership, association, corporation, trustee, receiver, and every other person, including any person or corporation operating a railroad, and any public service corporation, using the service of another for pay; and

(b) The state and every county, municipal corporation, township, school, road, drainage, swamp and levee district, school board, board of education, regents, curators, managers, or control, commission, board and every other political subdivision, corporation or quasi-corporation thereof, all of which public employers are hereby made liable to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of their employes by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, without the right of such public employers to elect to reject the provisions of this act, but such liability shall not exist if the employe elects to reject this act.

(c) Any reference to the employer shall also include his insurer.

Section 7. (a) The word "employe" as used in this act shall be construed to mean every person in the service of any employer as defined in this act, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, but shall not include persons whose average annual earnings exceed three thousand dollars, nor officials of political subdivisions. Any reference to any employe who has been injured, shall, when the employe is dead, also include his personal representatives, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable. The word employe shall also include all minor employes, and all such minor employes are hereby made of full age for all purposes under, in connection with or arising out of this act.

(b) The word "accident" as used in this act shall, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, be construed to mean an unexpected or unforseen event happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury. The terms "injury" and "personal injuries" shall mean only violence to the physical structure of the body and such disease or infection as naturally results therefrom. The said terms shall in no case be construed to include occupational disease in any form, or any contagious or infectious disease contracted during the course of employment, or death due to natural causes but occurring while the workman is at work. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensations means only death resulting from such violence and its resultant effects occurring within three hundred and fifty weeks after the accident.

(c) Without otherwise affecting either the meaning or interpretation of the abridged clause, "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," it is hereby declared not to cover workmen except while engaged in, on or about the premises where their duties are being performed, or where their services requires their presence as a part of such services at the time of the injury, and during the hours of service as such workmen.

Section 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as amending or repealing any statute or ordinance relating to associations or funds for the relief, pensioning, retirement, or other benefit of firemen, policemen, or other public employes, their widows, children or dependents, or as in any manner interfering with such associations, funds or benefits, now or hereafter established, but any such public employe, his widow, children or dependents, who shall receive compensation under this act shall have deducted from any benefit otherwise payable by any pension or other benefit fund to which the municipal corporation or other public employer contributes, a part of such benefit proportionate to the amount then being contributed to such fund by such employer, which deductions shall be made only during the compensation period. Nor shall anything in this act be construed as interfering with the right of any public employe to draw full wages, or collect and retain his full fees, so long as he holds his office, appointment or employment, but the period during which the same are received after the injury shall be deducted from the period of compensation payments due hereunder.

Section 9. In case any employe for whose injury or death compensation is payable under this act shall, at the time of the injury, be employed and paid jointly by two or more employers subject to this act, such employers shall contribute the payment of such compensation in the proportion of their several wage liability to such employe. If one or more but not all of such employers should be subject to this act, and otherwise subject to liability for compensation hereunder, then the liability of the entire compensation which their proportionate wage liability bears to the entire wages of the employe: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent any arrangement between such employers for a different distribution, as between themselves, of the ultimate burden of such compensation.

Section 10. (a) Any person who has work done under contract on or about his premises which is an operation of the usual business which he there carries on, shall be deemed an employer and shall be liable under this act to such contractor, his subcontracts, and their employes, when injured or killed on or about the premises of the employer while doing work which is in the usual course of his business.

(b) The provisions of this section shall apply to the relationships of landlord and tenant, and lessor or lessee, when created for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability, but not otherwise. In such cases the landlord or lessor shall be deemed the employer of the employes of the tenant or lessee.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the owner of premises upon which improvements are being erected, demolished, altered or repaired by an independent contractor, but such independent contractor shall be deemed to be the employer of the employes of his subcontractors and their subcontractors when employed on or about the premises where the principal contractor is doing work.

(d) In all cases mentioned in the preceding subsections, the immediate contractor or subcontractor shall be liable as an employer of the employes of his subcontractors. All persons so liable may be made parties to the proceedings on the application of any party. The liability of the immediate employer shall be primary, and that of the others secondary in their order, and any compensation paid by those secondarily liable may be recovered from those primarily liable, with attorney's fees and expenses of the suit. Such recovery may be had on motion in the original proceedings.

(e) No such employer shall be liable as in this section provided, if the employe was insured by his immediate or any intermediate employer.

Section 11. If a third person not in the same employ is also liable, the employe may elect to hold either the employer or the third person. Election to hold the third person shall release the employer. Election to hold the employer shall operate as an assignment of the cause of action against the third person which the employer or his insurer may enforce in his own name or that of the employe, and in such actions recovery may be had of the amount of compensation awarded, with the reasonable expense of the suit, including attorney's fees. Election to hold the employer shall not be deemed to have been made until a claim for compensation is filed with the commission.

Section 12. (a) This act shall apply to all cases within its provisions, except those exclusively covered by any federal law.

(b) This act shall apply to all injuries received in this state, regardless of where the contract of employment was made, and also to all injuries received outside of this state under contract of employment made in this state, unless the contract of employment in any such case shall otherwise provide.

Section 13. (a) In addition to all other compensation, the employe shall receive such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, ambulance and medicines as may reasonably be required for the first eight weeks after the injury or disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and not exceeding the amount of two hundred dollars. If the employe desires, he shall have the right to select his own physician, surgeon or other such requirement at his own expense. Where such requirements are furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities.

(b) If it be shown to the commission that such requirements are being furnished in such manner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the life, health, or recovery of the employe is endangered thereby, the commission may order a change in the physician, surgeon, hospital or other requirement.

(c) All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission, and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges.

(d) No compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employe, if and in so far as the same may be caused, continued or aggravated by an unreasonable refusal to submit to any medical or surgical treatment or operation, the risk of which is, in the opinion of the commission, inconsiderable in view of the seriousness of the injury. If the employe dies as a result of an operation made necessary by the injury, such death shall be deemed to be caused by the injury.

(e) The testimony of any physician who treated the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(f) Every hospital or other person furnishing the employe with medical aid shall permit its records to be copied by and shall furnish full information to the commission, the employer, the employe or his dependents and any other party to any proceedings for compensation under this act, and certified copies of such records shall be admissible in evidence in any such proceedings.

Section 14. (a) Except as provided in section 13, no compensation shall be payable for the first seven days or less of disability unless the disability shall last longer than six weeks.

(b) Compensation shall be payable as the wages were paid prior to the injury or at least once every two weeks. Each installment shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date when due until paid. Compensation shall be payable on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the employe computed in accordance with the rules given in section 22 of this act.

(c) The employer shall be entitled to credit for wages paid the employe after the injury, and for any sum paid to or for the employe or his dependents on account of the injury except for liability under section 13.

Section 15. For temporary total disability the employer shall pay compensation for not more than four hundred weeks during the continuance of such disability, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week, with full wages if his average earnings amount to less than six dollars a week.

Section 16. For temporary partial disability compensation shall be paid during such disability but not for more than two hundred weeks, and shall be 66⅔ per cent of the difference between the average earnings prior to the accident and the amount which the employe, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, will be able to earn during the disability, to be determined in view of the nature and extent of the injury and the ability of the employe to compete in an open labor market, not to exceed, however, twelve dollars per week.

Section 17. (a) For permanent partial diability, in addition to all other compensation, the employer shall pay to the employe 66⅔ per cent of his average earnings as computed in accordance with section 22, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars per wek, for the period hereinafter provided:

	Nature of Injury.	Weeks.
1	Loss of major arm at shoulder...	220
2	Loss of minor arm at shoulder...	200
3	Loss of major arm between shoulder and elbow.....	210
4	Loss of minor arm between shoulder and elbow	190
5	Loss of major arm at elbow joint.	200
6	Loss of minor arm at elbow joint.	180
7	Loss of major arm between elbow and wrist	190
8	Loss of minor arm between elbow and wrist	170
9	Loss of major hand at the wrist joint	160
10	Loss of minor hand at the wrist joint	150
11	Loss of thumb of major hand at proximal joint	55
12	Loss of thumb of minor hand at proximal joint	50
13	Loss of thumb of major hand at distal joint	40
14	Loss of thumb of minor hand at distal joint	30
15	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, major hand	40
16	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, minor hand.	35
17	Loss of index finger at second joint, major hand.	33
18	Loss of index finger at second joint, minor hand.....	28
19	Loss of index finger at distal joint, major hand	29
20	Loss of index finger at distal joint, minor hand	24
21	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, major hand	29
22	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, minor hand	25
23	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, major hand	25
24	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, minor hand	20
25	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, major hand	24
26	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, minor hand	22
27	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, major hand	20
28	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, minor hand.....	18
29	Loss of little finger at second joint, major hand.....	19
30	Loss of little finger at second joint, minor hand.....	18
31	Loss of little finger at distal joint, major hand	18
32	Loss of little finger at distal joint, minor hand	19
33	Loss of one leg at the hip joint or so near thereto as to preclude the use of artificial limb.....	195
34	Loss of one leg at or above the knee, where the stump remains sufficient to permit the use of artificial limb	150
35	Loss of one leg at or above ankle and below knee joint.....	125
36	Loss of one foot, in tarsus.....	140
37	Loss of one foot, in metatarsus..	100
38	Loss of great toe of one foot at proximal joint	35
39	Loss of great toe of one foot at distal joint	20
40	Loss of any other toe at proximal joint	15
41	Loss of any other toe at second joint	8
42	Loss of any other toe at distal joint	6
43	Complete loss of one eye.....	110
44	Complete loss of the sight of one eye	100
45	Complete deafness of both ears...	160
46	Complete deafness of one ear, the other being normal.....	40

For permanent injuries other than those above specified, the said compensation shall be paid for such period as are proportionate to the relation which the other injury bears to the injuries above specified, but no such period shall exceed four hundred weeks. Such other injuries shall include permanent injuries causing a loss of earning power, disfigurement and mutilation. If an employe be seriously and permanently disfigured about the face or head, the board may allow such sum for compensation on account thereof, as it may deem just, based upon the handicap suffered by the injured employe in obtaining employment, but such sum shall not exceed $750.00.

(b) In all claims for compensation for hernia resulting from injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, it must be definitely proved to the satisfaction of the board: First, that there was an accident resulting in hernia; second, that the hernia appeared suddenly, accompanied by intense pain; third, that the hernia immediately followed the accident; fourth, that the hernia did not exist in any degree prior to the accident resulting in the injury for which compensation is claimed. All hernia inguinal, femoral or otherwise, so proved to be the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, shall, when necessary, be treated in a surgical manner by radical operation. If death results from such operation, the death shall be considered as a result of the injury, and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (b). In non-fatal cases, time loss only shall be paid, unless it is shown by special examination that the injured employe has a permanent partial disability resulting after the operation. If so, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the provisions hereof applicable to permanent partial disability. In case the injured employe refuses to undergo the radical operation for the reduction of said hernia, when such operation is necessary, no compensation will be allowed during the time such refusal continues. If, however, it is shown that the employe has some chronic disease or is otherwise in such physical condition that it is considered unsafe for him to undergo said operation, he shall be paid 66⅔ per cent of his average wages for a period of 10 weeks.

Section 18. (a) For permanent total disability compensation shall be paid on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the annual earnings during two hundred forty (240) weeks, and thereafter on the basis of 40 per cent of the average earnings for life, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week.

(b) When caused by the accident the loss of both eyes or the sight thereof, the loss of both hands or the use thereof, an injury resulting in practically total and permanent paralysis or an injury resulting in incurable imbecility or insanity, shall be conclusively presumed to be permanent total disabilities, and in all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

Section 19. (a) In all cases of permanent disability where there has been a previous disability there shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable, the amount paid for the previous disability, and compensation shall be paid for the difference. If the resulting condition be a total permanent disability, the compensation period of such total disability shall be five hundred weeks, and the period of the previous disability shall be deducted therefrom.

(b) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent temporary disabilities, compensation shall be payable only for the longest and largest paying disability.

(c) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent and consecutive permanent disabilities, compensation payments for each subsequent disability shall not begin until the end of the compensation period of the prior disability.

Section 20. The death of the injured employe shall not affect the liability of the employer to furnish compensation as in this act provided, so far as such liability has accrued and become payable at the time of the death, and any accrued and unpaid compensation due the employe shall be paid to his dependents without administration, or if there be no dependents, to his personal representative or

the burial expenses of a deceased employe unless he shall have furnished the same by authority of the widow or widower, the nearest relative of the deceased employe in the county of his death, his personal representatives, or the employer, who shall have the righ to give such authority in the order named. All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar service to persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges. If the deceased employe leaves no dependents the death benefit in this subsection provided shall be the limit of the liability of the employer under this act on account of such death.

(b) The employer shall also pay to the total dependents of the employe a death benefit of two-thirds of his average annual earnings for the year immediately preceding the injury, but not less than six dollars a week nor more than fifteen dollars a week for three hundred weeks, less the number of weeks during which compensation for the injury was paid to the employe during his lifetime. If there be total dependents no compensation shall be payable to partial dependents or any other person, except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If there be partial dependents, and no total dependents, a part of the death benfit herein provided in the case of total dependents, determined by the proportion of his contributions to all partial dependents by the employe at the time of the injury, shall be paid by the employer to each of such dependents proportionately.

(d) The word "dependent" as used in this act shall be construed to mean a relative by blood or marriage of a deceased employe who is actually dependent for support, in whole or in part, upon his wages at the time of the injury. The following persons shall be conclusively presumed to be solely and totally dependent for support upon a deceased employe:

1. A wife upon a husband, and a husband mentally or physically incapacitated from wage earning upon a wife, with whom he or she is living at the time of the injury.

2. A natural, posthumous, or adopted child or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of seventeen years, or over that age if physically or mentally incapacitated from wage earning, with whom he is living at the time of the death of such parent, there being no surviving dependent parent or stepparent. In case there is more than one child thus dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them in such proportion as may be determined by the commission after considering their ages and other facts bearing on such dependency. In all other cases questions of total or partial dependency shall be determined in accordance with the facts at the time of the injury, and in such other cases, if there is more than one person wholly dependent, the death benefit shall be divided equally among them.

(e) All death benefits provided for in this act shall be paid in installments in the same manner as provided for disability compensation.

(f) Every employer shall keep a record of the correct names and addresses of the dependents of each of his employes, so far as possible and upon the death of an employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall immediately furnish the commission with the correct names and addresses of all dependents of such employe.

Section 22. The basis for computing the compensation provided for in this act shall be as follows:

(a) The compensation shall be computed on the basis of the annual earnings which the injured person received as salary, wages, or earnings if in the employment of the same employer continuously during the year next preceding the injury.

(b) Employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the employe was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

(c) If the injured person has not been engaged in the employment of the same employer for the full year immediately preceding the accident, the compensation shall be computed according to the annual earnings which persons of the same class in the same employment and same location (or if that be impracticable, of neighboring employments of the same kind) have earned during such period.

(d) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate throughout the working days of the year, the annual earnings, if not otherwise determinable, shall be regarded as 300 times the average daily earnings in such computation.

(e) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate for a part of the whole number of working days in each year, such number, if the annual earnings are not otherwise determinable, shall be used instead of 300 as a basis for computing the annual earnings: Provided, the minimum number of days which shall be so used for the basis of the year's work shall be not less than 200.

(f) In the case of injured employes who earn either no wage or less than the earnings of adult day laborers in the same line of employment in that locality, the yearly wage shall be reckoned according to the average annual earnings of adults of the same class in the same (or if that is impracticable then of neighboring) employments.

(g) Earnings, for the purpose of this section, shall be based on the earnings for the number of hours commonly regarded as a day's work for that employment, and shall exclude overtime earnings. The earnings shall not include any sum which the employer has been accustomed to pay the employe to cover any special expense entailed on him by the nature of his employment.

(h) In computing the compensation to be paid to any employe, who, before the accident for which he claims compensation was disabled, and drawing compensation under the terms of this act, the compensation for each subsequent injury shall be apportioned according to the proportion of incapacity and disability caused by the respective injuries which he may have suffered.

(i) To determine the amount of compensation for each installment period, the amount per annum shall be ascertained pursuant hereto, and such amount divided by the number of installment period per annum.

Section 23. The compensation payable under this act, whether awarded or due, or not, shall not be assignable, shall be exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution, shall not be subject to setoff or counter-claim or be in any way liable for any debt, and in case of insolvency or the levy of an attachment or execution shall be entitled to the same preference and priority as claims for wages, without limit as to time or amount, save that if written notice is given to the employer of the nature and extent thereof, if such services are found to be necessary, the commission may allow as a lien on the compensation, reasonable attorney's fees for services in connection with the proceedings for compensation and may order the amount thereof paid direct to the attorney in a lump sum or in installments. All attorney's fees for services in connection with this act shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such charges as are fair and reasonable, and the commission shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes concerning the same.

Section 24. No savings or insurance of the injured employe, or any benefit derived from any other source than the employer or the employer's insurer for liability under this act, shall be considered in determining the compensation due hereunder.

Section 25. Every employer electing to accept the provisions of this act shall insure his entire liability thereunder except as hereafter provided, with some insurance carrier authorized to insure such liability in this state, except that an employer may himself carry the whole or any part of such liability without insurance upon satisfying the commission of his ability so to do. If the employer fail to comply with this section, an injured employe or his dependents may elect after the injury to recover from the employer as though he had rejected this act, or to recover under this act with the compensation payments commuted and immediately payable. If the employer be carrying his own insurance, on the application of any person entitled to compensation and on proof of default in the payment of any installment, the commission shall require the employer to furnish security for the payment of the compensation, and if not given, all of the compensation shall be commuted and become immediately payable: Provided, that employers engaged in the mining business shall be required to insure only their normal liability.

Section 26. No part of the cost of such insurance shall be assessed against, collected from or paid by any employe.

Section 27. If the employer be not insured his liability hereunder shall be primary and direct. If he is insured, his liability shall be secondary and indirect, and his insurer shall be primarily and directly liable hereunder to the injured employe, his dependents or other persons entitled to rights hereunder. On request of the commission and at every hearing the employer shall produce and furnish it with a copy of his policy of insurance, and on demand the employer shall furnish the injured employe, or his dependents, with the correct name and address of his insurer, and his failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence of his failure to insure. Both the employer and his insurer shall be parties to all agreements or awards of compensation, but the same shall not be enforceable against the employer, except on motion and proof of default by the insurer. Service on the employer shall be sufficient to give the commission jurisdiction over the person of both the employer and his insurer, and the appearance of the employer in any proceeding shall also constitute the appearance of his insurer.

Section 28. Every policy of insurance against liability under this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act and shall be in a form approved by the superintendent of the insurance department. Such policy shall contain an agreement that the insurer accepts all of the provisions of this act, that the same may be enforced by any person entitled to any rights under this act as well as by the employer, that the insurer shall be a party to all agreements or proceedings under this act, and his appearance may be entered therein and jurisdiction over his person may be obtained as in this act provided, and such covenants shall be enforceable notwithstanding any default of the employer.

Section 29. All charges for insurance against liability under this act and against the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall be fair, reasonable and adequate with due allowance for merit rating. Every insurance carrier or group of carriers authorized to insure against liability under this act, shall within thirty days after this section becomes effective, file with the superintendent of the insurance department its classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto with its system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) if any. The superintendent then shall hold a hearing to determine upon a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and in his discretion a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called). Within sixty days after this section becomes effective, the superintendent shall approve or issue as fair, reasonable and adequate for all insurance carriers or groups of carrier, authorized by law to transact liability or compensation insurance business in this state, a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and may in his discretion approve or issue a system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) which shall be a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) for all such insurance carriers. The superintendent may subsequently approve or issue a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called, for all insurance carriers, or may modify or change any such system previously approved or issued after holding a hearing to determine its effect upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of rates, and may approve or issue changes in rates or classifications after holding a hearing to determine upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of such additions or charges. No insurance carrier or group of carriers shall issue, renew or carry insurance for employers or employes as provided in this section at premium rates which are less than the rates approved or issued by the superintendent for all insurance carriers or groups of carriers as fair, reasonable and adequate for the risk to which they respectively apply: Provided, however, that if the superintendent shall have previously approved or issued a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) insurance carriers may apply the same to any risks subject thereto, but basic rates no less than the rates previously approved or issued by the superintendent, and any additions thereto or reductions therefrom on account of the application of such system of schedule rating or (merit rating so-called) shall be clearly set forth in the insurance contracts or endorsements attached thereto; and provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of any insurance carrier or carriers to issue participating policies or to pay savings or dividends actually earned or saved; and provided further, that the provisions of this section as to rates shall not apply to employers who provide among themselves insurance against liability under this act, on the reciprocal or inter-insurance plan, except that the rates fixed by the superintendent of insurance as sufficient to provide for the payment of the compensation provided by this act.

Section 30. No insurance carrier shall write any insurance against liability hereunder unless it maintains such reserves as are required by law or in the absence thereof, such reserves as may be required by the superintendent of the insurance department, the power to require and regulate which is hereby vested in said superintendent.

Section 31. Every insurance carrier writing insurance for liability hereunder, or the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall report to the superintendent of the insurance department, in accordance with such rules as he may adopt, such information as he may at any time require for the purpose of determining the solvency of the carrier or the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of its rates, and for such purposes the superintendent may inspect the books and records of such carrier and examine its officers, agents and servants under oath.

Section 32. For any violation of the provisions of this act the superintendent of the insurance department may suspend or revoke the authority of any insurance carrier to do business in this state. If any insurance carrier fails or delays to pay any compensation finally determined to be due, the superintendent shall hear the complaint, and if such failure is without reasonable excuse he may revoke or suspend the authority of such carrier to do business in this state, and in a proper case may apply for the appointment of a receiver for same.

Section 33. Any employer or group of employers may enter into or continue any agreement with his or their employes to provide a system of compensation benefits or insurance in lieu of the compensation and insurance provided by this act. Such substitute system and insurance shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of the insurance department and shall not be approved by him unless they confer benefits upon injured employes or their dependents at least equivalent to the benefits provided by this act, nor if they require contributions from employes unless they confer benefits in addition to those provided under this act at least commensurate with such contribution. Such substitute system and insurance may be terminated by the superintendent of the insurance department on reasonable notice and hearing to the interested parties, if it shall appear that the same is not fairly administered, or if its operation shall disclose latent defects threatening its solvency or if for any other substantial reason it fails to accomplish the purposes of this act; and in this case the superintendent of the insurance department shall determine upon the proper distribution of all remaining assets, if any, subject to the right of any party in interest to have such action reviewed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 34. Every employer in this state, whether he has accepted or rejected the provisions of this act, shall within ten days after knowledge of such accident, notify the commission thereof, and shall, within one month, file with the commission under such rules and regulations and in such form and detail as the commission may require, a full and complete report of every injury or death to any employe for which the employer would be liable to furnish medical aid or compensation hereunder had he accepted this act and every such employer shall also furnish the commission with such supplemental reports in regard thereto as the commission shall require. Every such employer and his insurer, and every injured employe, his dependents and every person entitled to any rights hereunder, and every other person, receiving from the commission any blank reports with direction to fill out the same, shall cause the same to be promptly returned to the commission properly filled out and signed so as to answer fully and correctly each question propounded therein and a good and sufficient reason shall be given for failure to answer any question. No information obtained under the provisions of this section shall be disclosed to persons other than the parties to compensation proceedings and their attorneys, save by order of the commission, or at a hearing or compensation proceeding, but such information may be used by the commission for statistical purposes. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section or who knowingly makes a false report or statement in writing to the commission shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 35. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the parties to claims hereunder from entering into voluntary agreements in settlement thereof, but no agreement by an employe or his dependents to waive his rights under this act shall be valid, nor shall any agreement of settlement of compromise of any dispute or claim for compensation under this act be valid until approved by the commission, nor shall the commission approve any settlement which is not in accordance with the rights of the parties as given in this act. No such agreement shall be valid unless made after seven days from the date of the injury or death.

Section 36. Upon receipt of notice of any accident the commission shall forward to the employer and to the employe or his dependents a form of agreement to pay and accept compensation, providing for payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this act, which agreement shall be promptly executed by both parties and returned to the commission, and if in any case the employer disputes the claim for compensation and for that reason refuses to execute the agreement to pay compensation, the commission shall assist the person who claims to be entitled thereto, in filing his claim and securing an early adjudication thereof; and where such agreements to pay and receive compensation are executed and filed it shall be the duty of the commission, in case payments hereunder are not promptly made, to provide prompt measures for the payment of such compensation and for hearing disputes with reference thereto. If the parties agree they shall file with the commission a report of the facts and their agreement, and if the agreement is approved by the commission it shall make an award of compensation thereon in accordance therewith.

Section 37. Every employer, his director, officer or agent who discharges or in any way discriminates against an employe for exercising any of his rights under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 38. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and nature of the injury, and the name and address of the person injured, shall have been given to the employer as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, unless the commission shall find that there was good cause for failure to give such notice. No defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall invalidate the same unless the commission shall find that the employer was in fact misled and prejudiced thereby.

Section 39. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless a claim therefor be filed with the commission within six months after the injury or death, or in case payments have been made on account of the injury or death, within six months from the date of the last payment. In all other respects such limitations shall be governed by the law of civil actions other than for the recovery of real property, but the appointment of a guardian shall be deemed the termination of legal disability from minority or insanity.

Section 40. If the employer and the injured employe or his dependents fail to reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this act, or if they have reached such an agreement which has been signed and filed with the commission and compensation has been paid or is due in accordance therewith, and the parties thereto then disagree as to the continuance of any weekly payment under such agreement, either party may make an application to the commission for a hearing in regard to the matters at issue and for a ruling thereon. Immediately after such application has been received the commission shall set the date for a hearing, which shall be held as soon as practicable, and shall notify the parties at issue of the time and place of such hearing.

Section 41. The commission or any of its members or referees shall hear in a summary proceeding the parties at issue and their representatives and witnesses and shall determine the dispute. All evidence introduced at any such hearing shall be reported by a competent stenographer appointed by the commission. The award, together with a statement of the findings of fact, rulings of law and any other matters pertinent to the question at issue, shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a copy of the award shall immediately be sent by registered United States mail to the parties in dispute.

Section 42. Upon its own motion or upon the application of any party in interest on the ground of a change in condition, the commission may at any time review any award and on such review may make an award ending, diminishing or increasing the compensation previously awarded, subject to the maximum or minimum provided in this act, and shall immediately send to the parties a copy of the award. No such review shall affect such award as regards any moneys paid.

Section 43. If an application for review is made to the commission within ten days from the date of the award, the full commission, if the first hearing was not held before the full commission, shall review the evidence, or, if deemed advisable, as soon as practicable hear the parties at issue, their representatives and witnesses and shall make an award and file same in like manner as specified in the foregoing section.

Section 44. An award of the commission as provided in section 41, if not reviewed in due time, or an award of the commission upon such review as provided in section 43, shall be conclusive and binding as to all questions of fact, but either party to the dispute may within thirty days from the date of the action or award of the full commission, appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred, or if the accident occurred outside of this state, then in the county where the contract was made, for errors of law, by filing notice of appeal with the commission, whereupon the commission shall order under its certificate, return to the court all documents and papers on file in the matter together with a transcript of the evidence, the findings and award, which shall thereupon become the record of the cause. Appeal from the circuit court shall be allowed the same as in civil actions and all appeals to the circuit and appellate courts shall have precedence over all other cases except election contests. Upon the setting aside of the award, the court may remand the case to the commission for further hearing or proceedings, or it may enter the proper judgment upon the findings as the nature of the case may demand: Provided, that, in all appeals from awards of the commission the party taking the appeal shall together with his notice of appeal transmit to the commission twenty-five dollars, as security for costs, which sum the commission shall together with the record of the case transmit to the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which the appeal is taken, and in all appeals from the commission or circuit court the costs thereof shall be assessed against the losing party as provided by law in civil cases.

Section 45. Any party in interest may file in the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred a certified copy of a memorandum of agreement approved by the commission or of an order or decision of the commission, or of an award of the commission unappealed from, whereupon said court shall render judgment in accordance therewith and notify the parties. Such judgment shall have the same effect and all proceedings in relation thereto shall thereafter be the same as though said judgment had been rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by said court. Any such judgment of said circuit court unappealed from or affirmed on appeal or modified in obedience to the mandate of the appellate court, shall be modified to conform to any decision of the commission, ending, diminishing or increasing any weekly payment under the provisions of section 42 of this act upon the presentation to it of a certified copy of such decision.

Section 46. In any case a temporary or partial award of compensation may be made, and the same may be modified from time to time, to meet the needs of the case and the same may be kept open until a final award can be made, and if the same be not complied with, the amount thereof may be doubled in the final award, if the final award shall be in accordance with the temporary or partial award.

Section 47. Any notice required under this act shall be deemed to have been properly given and served when sent by registered mail properly stamped and addressed to the person to whom given, at his last known address, in time to reach him in due time to act thereon. Notice may also be given and served in like manner as summons in civil actions.

Section 48. The compensation herein provided may be commuted by said commission and redeemed by the payment in whole or in part, by the employer, of a lump sum, which shall be fixed by the commission, but in no case to exceed the commutable value of the future installments which may be due under this act, taking account of life contingencies, such payment to be commuted at its present value upon the basis of interest calculated at four per centum with annual rests, upon application to either party, with due notice to the other, if it appears that such commutation will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, or that such employe or dependent has removed or is about to remove from the United States, or that the employer had sold or otherwise disposed of the greater part of his business or assets. In determining whether the commutation asked for will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, the commission will constantly bear in mind that it is the intention of this act that the compensation payments are in lieu of wages and are to be received by the injured employe or his dependents in the same manners in which wages are ordinarily paid. Therefore, commutation is a departure from the normal method of payment and is to be allowed only when it clearly appears that some unusual circumstances warrant such a departure. Commutation shall not be allowed for the purpose of enabling the injured employe, or the dependents of a deceased employe, to satisfy a debt, or to make payments to physicians, lawyers, or any other persons.

Section 49. On notice to the other parties the commission may permit the employer to be discharged from further liability under any agreement, award or judgment for compensation by furnishing to the person entitled thereto an annuity or other obligation, approved by the commission or court, by which payment is assumed by some responsible person, or by depositing the commutable value thereof with the commission to be disbursed to the persons entitled thereto in such manner as the commission shall determine.

Section 50. (a) After an employe has received an injury he shall from time to time therafter during disability submit to reasonable medical examination at the request of the employer, his insurer, the commission or any of its commissioners, the time and place of which shall be fixed with due regard to the convenience of the employe and ihs physical condition and ability to attend. The employe may have his own physician present, and if the employe refuses to submit to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be forfeited during such period.

(b) The commission or any of the commissioners, or referees, may appoint a duly qualified impartial physician to examine the injured employe and to report, his fees and traveling expenses for which shall be fixed and allowed by the commission and paid as other costs under this act. If all the parties shall have had reasonable access thereto, the report of such physician shall be admissible in evidence.

(c) The testimony of any physician who examined the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(d) Certified copies of the proceedings before any coroner holding an inquest over the body of any employe receiving an injury in the course of his employment resulting in death, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act, and it shall be the duty of the coroner to give notice of such inquest to the employer and the dependents of the deceased employe, who shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses.

Section 51. All proceedings before the commission or any commissioner or referee shall be simple, informal and summary, and without regard to the technical rules of evidence, and no defect or irregularity therein shall invalidate the same. Except as herein otherwise provided, all such proceedings shall be according to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the commission.

Section 52. The commission, or any commissioner or referee, shall have power to issue process, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, examine books and papers, and require the production thereof, and to cause the deposition of any witness to be taken and the costs thereof paid as other costs under this act. Any party shall be entitled to process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and at his own cost to take and use depositions in like manner as in civil cases in the circuit court. Subpoena shall extend to all parts of the state, and may be served as in civil actions in the circuit court, but the costs of such service shall be as in other civil actions. Each witness shall receive the fees and mileage prescribed by law in civil cases, but the same shall not be allowed as costs to the party in whose behalf the witness was summoned unless the persons before whom the hearing is had shall certify that the testimony of such witness was necessary. All costs under this act shall be approved by the commission and paid out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission; provided, however, that if the commission shall determine that any proceedings before it or any of its members, or before any referee, have been brought, prosecuted or defended without reasonable ground, it may assess the whole cost of the proceedings upon the party who so brought, prosecuted or defended them.

Section 53. If any person subpoenaed to appear at any hearing or proceeding fails to obey the command of such subpoena without reasonable cause, or if any person in attendance at any hearing or proceeding shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to be sworn, or to be examined, or to answer a question, or to produce a book or paper or to subscribe or swear to his deposition, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be prosecuted therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be, and deemed to be, a separate and distinct offense.

Section 54. If any party shall die pending any proceedings under this act, the same shall not abate, but on notice to the parties may be revived and proceed in favor of the successor to the rights or against the personal representatives of the party liable, in like manner as in civil actions.

Section 55. Any person who shall make, or conspire with, aid, or abet another to make, any false or fraudulent claim to compensation or other benefits under this act, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, receive, make or cause to be made, or conspire with, aid or abate another to receive, make or cause to be made, any payment of compensation under this act to which the recipient is not lawfully entitled, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation and with intent to defraud, cause or procure, or conspire with, aid or abate another in causing or procuring any person entitled to any benefits under this act to fail to make claim therefor or to accept in payment thereof less than is due under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 56. There is hereby created the Missouri workmen's compensation commission consisting of four members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the commission shall organize by electing one of their members as chairman. The term of office of each commissioner shall be six years, except that when first constituted two members of the commission shall be appointed for four years and two for six years, and thereafter all vacancies shall be filled as they occur. The terms of office of the first commissioners shall begin on the date of their appointment, which shall be immediate after the adjournment of the general assembly. Two members of the commission shall be appointed from each of the two dominant political parties, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation shall be classified as a representative of employers, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who, on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employes; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act the members of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors or marines. Such commissioner may be removed in like manner as is provided by law for members of the public service commission. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term, and during any vacancy the remaining members shall exercise all of the powers of the commission. The annual salary of each commissioner shall be four thousand dollars.

Section 57. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office or employment by the commission shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of such office or employment. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office by the commission shall give his whole time to his duties, nor shall he serve any committee of any political party. Each commissioner shall before entering upon his duties give a bond to the state of Missouri in the sum of fifty thousand dollars conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, that if a surety company bond be given the premium therefor shall be paid by the state as other expenses under this act.

Section 58. The commission may sue and be sued in its official name and shall have a seal bearing the inscription "Missouri workmen's compensation commission." The seal shall be affixed to all writs and authentication of copies of records, papers on file, and to such other instruments as the commission shall direct and all courts shall take judicial notice of such seal. Copies of the records and proceedings of the commission and of all papers on file in its office, certified under the said seal, shall be evidence in all court of the state.

Section 59. The commission shall appoint and prescribe the duties of a secretary whose salary shall be $3,500 per annum, and he shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The commission may appoint or employ during its pleasure and prescribe the duties of such employes as may be necessary to the proper administration of this act at salaries to be fixed by the commission and approved by the governor; provided, however, that such salaries shall in no case exceed $100 per month to any stenographer, $100 per month to any clerical employe or $150 per month to any other employe or assistant. The commission may also appoint a medical adviser whose salary shall be fixed by the commission, but shall not exceed $4,000 per annum. The commission may also appoint to hear any case any circuit judge who shall act without compensation therefor; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act all paid appointees and employes of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors and marines.

Section 60. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to furnish the commission with such legal services as it may require, and to appear on its behalf in all actions or proceedings to which it may be a party.

Section 61. The commission shall prepare and furnish free of charge blank forms of all notices, claims, reports, proofs and other blank forms and literature which it may deem proper and requisite to the efficient administration of this act. It may also authorize the publication and distribution of such blanks by employers and other persons.

Section 62. The commission shall be provided with an office at the state capitol in which its records shall be kept and may maintain offices in such parts of the state as may be fixed by it. The commission shall also be provided with the necessary office furniture, books, stationery, and other supplies. Paper and stationery shall be furnished, and printing done for the commission as provided by chapter 99, R. S. 1909. The commissioners and each of their appointees and employes shall have reimbursed to them their actual traveling expenses and disbursements incurred in the discharge of their duties while away from their regular offices and places of residence, but the same shall not be paid until verified by the affidavit of the person who incurred them and approved by the chairman of the commission. All salaries, expenses and costs under this act shall be paid monthly out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission.

Section 63. The commission and its members shall have such powers as may be necessary to carry out all the provisions of this act, and it may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for any such purpose.

Section 64. The commission shall charge and collect the following fees, to be paid at least once each month into the state treasury to the credit of the fund for the support of this act: For copies of papers and records not required to be certified or otherwise authenticated by the commission, ten cents for each one hundred words and figures; for certified copies of official documents, awards or other records, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures, and one dollar for every certificate under seal affixed thereto; for each certified copy of annual report of the commission, one dollar and fifty cents; for copies of evidence and proceedings, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures; also all other fees and charges allowed or required to be collected under this act or any other law. The commission shall also fix and collect from the employer the reasonable expense of any investigation necessary to determine his ability to carry his own insurance. No fees shall be charged or collected for copies of papers, records, or official documents furnished to public officers for use in their official capacity, or for annual reports or other matters published by the commission, in the ordinary course of distribution, but the commission may fix reasonable charges for publication issued under its authority.

Section 65. Every public officer without exacting a fee or charge therefor, shall furnish the commission on application with a certified copy of any document, or part thereof on file in his office, and no public officer shall be entitled to receive from the commission any fee for entering, filing, docketing or recording any document required or authorized by law to be filed in his office.

Section 66. The commission shall make and submit to the governor, on or before the second Monday of January, in each year, a report containing a full and complete account of its transactions and proceedings for the preceding year, together with all statistics and information collected by it, and such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as it may deem of value, which report shall be laid before the legislature.

Section 67. For the purpose of providing for the expense of administering this act, every person, partnership, association, corporation, whether organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, company, mutual company, the parties to any inter-indemnity contract, or other plan or scheme, and every other insurance carrier, insuring employers in this state against liability for personal injuries to their employes, or for death caused thereby, under this act, shall, as hereinafter provided, pay tax upon the deposits or premiums received whether in cash or notes, in this state, or on account of business done in this state, for such insurance in this state at the rate of two per cent in lieu of all other taxes on such deposits or premiums, which amount of taxes shall be assessed and collected as hereinafter provided; provided, that such insurance carrier shall be credited with cancelled or returned premiums or savings actually paid to the insured in this state, and with premiums or reinsurance with insurance carriers authorized and licensed to transact business in Missouri, which reinsurance shall be reported by the carrier reinsuring such business; but no credit shall be allowed for reinsurance in insurance carriers not licensed to transact business in Missouri.

Section 68. If any such insurance carrier shall fail or refuse to make the return required by this act, the said superintendent shall assess the tax against such insurance carrier or self-insurer at the rate herein provided for, on such amount or premiums or deposits as he shall deem just, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as if the return had been made.

Section 69. Every such insurance carrier shall on or before the first day of April, 1920, and each year thereafter make a return, verified by the affidavit of its president and secretary, or other chief officers or agents, to the superintendent of the insurance department, stating the amount of all such gross premiums or deposits, and credits during the year ending on the 31st day of December, next preceding. Upon the receipt of such returns, the superintendent shall verify the same and assess the tax upon the various insurance carriers on the basis and at the rate provided in section 67 of this act, and make a schedule thereof, duplicate copies of which, properly certified by said superintendent, shall be filed in the office of the state auditor and state treasurer on or before the 15th day of April in each year. Immediately thereafter the superintendent shall notify the insurance carriers of the amount of taxes respectively due from them, and such taxes shall be paid annually into the workmen's compensation fund of the state treasury on or before the first day of May, next ensuing. If not so paid the state treasurer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereafter suspend such delinquent carriers of insurance from the further transaction of business in this state until such taxes shall be paid. Upon receiving said money the state treasurer shall place the whole thereof to the credit of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission of Missouri; provided, that when, at any time, such fund shall have reached the sum of $50,000, any excess amounts thereafter received shall revert to the state treasury. Such payments to continue until the amounts of the original appropriation as provided for in section 79 shall have been repaid.

Section 70. If any such insurance carrier shall withdraw from business in this state before the tax shall fall due according to the provisions of this act, or shall fail or neglect to pay the tax imposed herein, the superintendent shall at once proceed to collect the same, and he is hereby empowered and authorized to employ such legal process as may be necessary for that purpose, and when so collected he shall pay the same into the state treasury as a part of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission. The suit may be brought by the superintendent in his own name, in any court of this state having jurisdiction; reasonable attorneys' fees may be taxed as costs therein, and process may issue to any county of the state, and may be served as in civil actions or in cases of unincorporated associations, partnerships, interindemnity contract or other plan or scheme, upon the principal agent of the parties thereto.

Section 71. Wherever the employer carries his own risk or wherever substitute schemes for insurance provided for in section 33 have been approved, the commission shall inform the superintendent of insurance, who, thereupon, shall assess and in like manner collect a similar tax from the employer carrying his own risk at the same rate and on the same basis as taxes are assessed against insurance carries, of any character, carrying like risks in this state under the provisions of this act.

Section 72. Any person or persons who shall in this state act or assume to act as agent for any such insurance carrier whose authority to do business in this state has been suspended under this act, while such suspension remains in force, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act obligatory upon such person or party, or who shall willfully make a false or fraudulent statement of the business or condition of any such insurance carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punish by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 73. Whenever by this act any officer is required to give any notice to any insurance carrier, the same may be given by mailing the same, postage prepaid, addressed to the principal office of the insurance carrier or its agent in this state, or to its home or to the secretary, general agent or chief officer thereof in the United States.

Section 74. Any insurance carrier, foreign or domestic, liable to pay a tax upon its premiums or deposits under this act shall not be liable to pay any other or further tax upon such premiums or deposits under any other law of this state, and the provisions of this act shall also extend and apply to all premiums or deposits received during any part of the year 1919.

Section 75. Any person, corporation, his or its directors, officers or agents, or any other person who violates any of the provisions of this act for which a penalty has not hereinbefore been specifically provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week and not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 76. All of the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed, with a view of the public welfare, and a substantial compliance therewith shall be sufficient to give effect to all rules, regulations, requirements, awards, orders or decisions of the commission, and they shall not be declared inoperative, illegal or void for any omission of a technical nature in respect thereto.

Section 77. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The general assembly hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the same shall be declared unconstitutional.

Section 78. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are to that extent hereby repealed.

Section 79. For the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of the members of the commission and its employes, the sum of $50,000 per year or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, and shall be known as the workmen's compensation fund. The amount of said appropriation to be refunded as provided in section 69.

Section 80. Notwithstanding the emergency clause hereto attached sections two to four, inclusive, and section thirty-four of this act shall not take effect until November, 1919.

Section 81. It being necessary for the commission herein created to be fully organized and make preliminary preparations, and there being an immediate necessity therefor, creates an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution, and except as in this act otherwise provided, this act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Proposed amendment repealing article 15, Missouri Constitution, enacting new article in lieu thereof, providing mode of revising and amending Constitution and for calling constitutional convention.

Be it resolved by the people of the State of Missouri, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to the electors of the state of Missouri the following proposed constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. That article 15 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following new article enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as article 15, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, and for calling a constitutional convention, and which shall read as follows:

ARTICLE 15.

Providing the Mode of Revising and Amending the Constitution and for calling a Constitutional Convention.

Section 1. This Constitution may be revised and amended only in pursuance of the provisions of this article or as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Section 2. The General Assembly may, at any time, propose amendments to this Constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient, and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal. The amendments proposed, either by the General Assembly or by initiative petition, shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, by official ballot title as may be provided by law, on one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever at the next general election, or at a special election called by the Governor in his discretion prior to such general election, at which he may submit any one or more of such proposed amendments. No proposed amendment shall contain more than one amended and revised article of this Constitution or one new article which shall not contain more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith. Each proposed amendment shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such election in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published. If a majority of the electors of the state voting for and against any one of such amendments shall vote for such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Section 3. The General Assembly may at any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the State be taken upon the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" which shall be submitted to the electors on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind at either a special or general election, as the General Assembly may provide, and if a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to the convention, on a day not less than three nor more than six months after that on which said question shall have been voted on. The electors of each senatorial district of the state, as then organized, shall elect two delegates as herein provided at such election, and the electors of the state voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delgates-at-large, such election to be conducted as provided by law; and each delegate shall possess the qualifications of a Senator, and no person holding any other office of trust or profit (national guard officers, school directors, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be eligible to be elected a delegate to the convention nor during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed. In order to secure representation from different political parties in each senatorial district, each political party as then authorized by law to make nominations for the office of State Senator in each senatorial district shall nominate only one candidate for delegate from such senatorial district, and such candidate shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed by the senatorial committee of the respective parties, and a certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before such election, and such candidate shall be voted for, each on a separate ballot with emblem or party designation, and each elector shall have the right to vote for one of such candidates, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each senatorial district shall be elected; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be nominated by nominating petitions only, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before any such election and shall be verified in the same manner as may be provided by law for initiative petitions, and until otherwise provided by law such petitions shall be signed by electors of the state, equal in number to at least five per centum of the entire vote cast for Governor at the last general election in the senatorial district in which such candidates reside; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever, and the fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. Not less than fifteen days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerk of the county the name of each person nominated for the office of delegate from the senatorial district in which the county, or any part of it, is included, and the names of all persons nominated for delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall be convened by proclamation by the Governor within six months after their election at the seat of government. Upon the convening of the convention all delegates shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and to faithfully discharge their duties as delegates of the convention, and shall receive for their services the sum of ten dollars per diem and mileage as provided by law for members of the General Assembly. A majority of the delegates of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no constitution or amendment to this Constitution shall be submitted for approval or rejection to the electors of the state as herein provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employes and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, and to provide for the printing of its documents, journals, proceedings and a record of its debates, and to appropriate money to pay for the expenditures incurred. The sessions of the convention shall be held with open doors, it shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its delegates. In case of a vacany, by death, resignation or other cause, of any delegate elected to the convention such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor by the appointment of another delegate from the same political party to which the delegate causing the vacancy belonged. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendments which shall have been adopted by such convention shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state in such manner and containing such separate and alternative propositions and on such official ballot as may be provided by such convention, at a special election, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days nor more than six months after the adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such Constitution or constitutional amendments in the manner provided in the last preceding section such Constitution or constitutional amendments shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor.

Section 4. The question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and in case a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section.

State of Missouri,)
Department of State.)

I, John L. Sullivan, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the twelve joint and concurrent resolutions of the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Missouri of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri; also of the two propositions proposed by referendum petitions; also of the one amendment to the Constitution proposed by initiative petition, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the general election to be held on Tuesday the second day of November, A. D. 1920.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at office in the city of Jefferson this 20th day of September, A. D. 1920.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Secretary of State.

(Seal)

A Romance of Soaring Rents

By ELIZABETH WOODWARD

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Marjorie sat somewhat disconsolately on a packing box, awaiting the arrival of the moving man. She was disconsolate, first, because after three years in their pleasant apartment she and her brother, Jim, were obliged to move because of soaring rents. They had found a modest "walk-up" facing a small park, in an unfashionable part of town. Of course they would get used to it, but Marjorie was one who clung tenaciously to old surroundings, and readjustment was painful. They had had good times in the little apartment—she and Jim, fresh from the small Western town.

The moving from the apartment marked a new era, but even more did the fact that on Tom's horizon loomed a woman. If he was as serious as he appeared to be, Marjorie would have to look for a separate place to bestow her household goods.

Her melancholy reverie was interrupted by a sharp peal at the doorbell—the moving men. Wasting no time, they seized upon the larger pieces of furniture and were soon carrying them dexterously downstairs.

Marjorie had only noticed them as a group, calculating anxiously the size of the tip required for the quartet. She was, therefore, somewhat startled to see one of them gazing intently at a picture standing face upward against the wall.

"Excuse me, miss," he said, "but, you know, that's rather out of the

Gazing Intently at a Picture.

ordinary, that view of the Acropolis one usually sees—"

Marjorie's eyebrows went up unconsciously. "You are wondering," he said, answering her questioning look, "what I know about pictures, but—"

Here he was interrupted by a voice from behind. "Here you, Johnny; look alive. We are here for work."

With no further comment, the one called Johnny picked up a large armchair and proceeded down stairs. From then on he did not hesitate or stop, and Marjorie, absorbed in directing the removal of her household goods, forgot the incident of the picture.

A few weeks later one Sunday afternoon Marjorie sat in the park outside her new home. After all, the new rooms were attractive, overlooking the park, with its ever-changing scenes of human interest. Then Jim seemed less interested in his love affair. Altogether, life was looking quite gay. Raising her eyes from her book, she was conscious of a young man, shabbily dressed, looking at her from the opposite bench.

"Pardon me," he said, moving over to her side of the walk. "Of course, you don't know me, but I am one of the men who moved you down from Fifty-fourth street. Somehow, I don't think you look too proud to speak to me."

"I am glad you spoke," she said. "What you said about my brother's picture of the Acropolis interested me. We were interrupted and I never learned—"

"You never learned why a moving man was interested in pictures," he interrupted. "You see, the thing is, my brother took that picture. And, you know, one usually sees just the front view of the building; this is so entirely different, and, knowing that there are only two copies in existence, I just wondered how you had come by it."

"Billy Joudrey left it to my brother. He was killed at the front. Perhaps your brother told you," Marjorie answered.

"I'll admit," he said, "being a moving man isn't exactly what you would expect of the brother of a chap who does such highbrow things as heading excavation parties to Greece. Moving pays mighty well, and especially the tips." If Marjorie had caught his eye, then she would have seen an amused expression flit over his face.

This was the first of many Sunday meetings between Marjorie and her "park beau," as Jim called him. The four of them, Jim and the girl of his heart, Marjorie and John, frequently had supper together in the little apartment. John remained a mystery, as there seemed no connecting link but Billy Joudrey. Jim could not remember who Billy had said had given him the picture of the Acropolis. So John came and went giving no hint as to his identity.

In the fall Marjorie went back to her studies. She was working hard, and while she and Jim commented on the absence of John, who suddenly disappeared from view, absorption in their work made Marjorie almost forget what now seemed almost like a summer dream. Jim, who was an electrical engineer, found himself more and more taken up with his work. His love affair was at a standstill, as Eleanor Johnson had gone South with an invalid mother.

"We are going pretty dull," he said one morning, as they hastily ate their breakfast. "I'll try for tickets for the opera if you say so."

"Oh, yes, do. We will dress up for a change," said Marjorie.

A little later, hurrying up the subway steps, her arms full of books, she saw a familiar pair of shoulders in front. "What on earth is John doing up here?" she wondered.

"Hello, John," she said as she caught up with him. "Are you off the moving job?"

"I'll come around and explain; it's too long a story now, when we are both late as it is," he replied.

"We are going to Faust tonight. You couldn't by any chance get a seat?" asked Marjorie.

"Oh, yes; season ticket," answered the surprising man. "I'll call you up at dinner time, and find out where your seats are. No, I can't come to dinner; thank you—Good-by until tonight," and he was off.

Marjorie in her black evening dress, her glorious auburn hair coiled becomingly about her head, and her beautiful white neck with its single string of family pearls made a striking picture.

"Clothes do change one's whole point of view," she remarked to Jim. "Why don't we do this sort of thing oftener?"

Jim, going off to smoke between the acts, met John on his way to Marjorie. "Hello, old chap," he exclaimed. "We almost need an introduction."

Taking Jim's vacant seat, John said, "I suppose you are wondering who and what I am. I will give you 'Who's Who.'

"John Endicott, born in Cambridge, age thirty-five. Graduate of Harvard, class of 1900. Archaeologist. Winner of the Marathon races. Head of the archaeological expedition to Greece in 1912. In the summer of 1917 moving man for Brown Bros. Met Marjorie Blake. The rest to be written."

"But why the moving man?" asked Marjorie.

"It was a wager that a friend put up to me. He said I was too luxury loving, and it would do me good to take a good stiff job with no romance such as Greek sunsets attached. And I wasn't to let any one know who and what I was. But I found the romance even there, Marjorie. And it's up to you to complete the 'Who's Who.'"

Late that evening, as they sat by the fire, Jim having tactfully retired, John laughed and said: "Do you know what I did with my tips? Used to buy books with them and write in the front—'John Endicott from Watson Jones, etc.'"

"The one you bought with mine must have been very little?" she queried.

"Some day you will see," he answered. And the fire-lit room grew very still, as the old story repeated itself once more.

IS GRAVEYARD OF FOSSILS

Western Ranch a Center of Interest to Those Who Are Keen on Prehistoric Lore.

If the skeleton in a museum is a "dinohyus" or a "moropus," one may be quite sure that it came from the farm of James Henry Cook in the northwest corner of Nebraska; and the chances are almost equally good if the specimen happens to be a saber-toothed cat or a many-toed horse, or almost any of those queer animals that belong to the early Miocene period, says R. P. Crawford, in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Most ranchmen and farmers are quite content to raise the ordinary sort of stock, but here is a ranch that is most widely known because of its output of prehistoric animals.

The Cook farm and ranch, located close to the Wyoming line, comprise some 15,000 acres. On the eastern edge of the ranch the Niobrara river has laid bare two hills, from both of which scores and scores of fossil skeletons have been quarried.

Past Time for Bed.

It was eleven o'clock at night and the circus performance had given way to the night horse show at the fair, says the Indianapolis News. A little girl stood up on the seat and gasped in astonishment as the biggest horses she had ever seen were led around the ring. Still more horses were led into the tanbark circle and paraded before the large assembly. Bringing up the rear of the procession were the Shetland ponies, so small that for a time they escaped the notice of the little girl. Then she saw them.

"Oh," she said. "I think they might put those little ones to bed, anyway."

AT 108, WOMAN TO CAST BALLOT

Mrs. Sophia Orr of Syracuse Looks Forward Eagerly to Next Election Day.

OLDEST VOTER OF HER SEX

Native of Vermont and Has Lived in Wisconsin and Mississippi—She Recently Prosecuted Her Grandson for Theft.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Mrs. Sophia Orr, 108 years old, is eagerly looking forward to casting her first vote for president in November. She probably will be the oldest woman in the country to cast her ballot. She voted for the first time in the mayorality election last year.

"I voted the Republican ticket," she stated proudly, "and that's why they won."

The aged woman was the daughter of a lawyer, and was born in St. Albans, Vt., 108 years ago, according to her story. From there she moved to Muscoda, Wis., and later to Highgate, Miss., where she was married to Robert W. Orr. She remembers clearly the events of the war, in which her husband served, and has a vivid memory of her entire life down to the present.

Husband in Civil War.

The little old lady likes to talk about her dead husband, who fought for his country back in the sixties.

"He did his duty," she said resignedly, "and now he's up in Oakwood cemetery. He gave two arms, two legs and his eyes for his country."

Although in her long lifetime Mrs. Orr never before had to resort to the law for protection, she recently appeared against her grandson, Harvey D. Mullett, whom she charged with stealing $145 from under her pillow.

Mrs. Orr is the oldest woman to figure in court proceedings in the state, probably in the United States.

As sprightly as if only half her age, the aged woman mounted the stand and gave her evidence against her grandson, when Mullett, who has appeared in police court before and is included in the rogues' gallery, demanded an examination.

"Grandma, you know I've always been true to you," said the accused grandson.

"Harvey, you took my money, I saw you," insisted the little old lady, "and what's more you took my copper wash boiler a long time ago.

"I've never forgotten that about Harvey," she stated gravely to the judge. "He took that and $5, and a rag which belonged to my dead husband. I know it was Harvey," she insisted.

Mrs. Orr owns the house in which she occupies one apartment alone.

"I was standing on my back porch telling my daughter-in-law how to hang up a blanket to get it dry," she declared to the judge.

"I heard a noise and saw Harvey coming out of my bedroom. When I went in the money was gone."

"He took my copper washboiler, too," she reiterated, showing that the loss of the utensil was a hard thing to forgive.

The grandson was arraigned after "grandma" had already told her story once, and demanded that she be put on the stand.

"Grandma" had been waiting. She told her story in a clear voice and showed excellent hearing. The only difficulty with her as a witness was her desire to plead with her grandson to return the money.

"Why don't you give it to me, Harvey?" the little old lady pleaded again and again.

American Princess Fled Russia

The Princess and Prince D. N. Golitzine, who have landed at Boston from a tour of Russia, Japan and China. The princess was Miss Frances Simpson Stevens of New York, a graduate of Wellesley college. She married Prince Golitzine in Boston in 1919. The prince then went to Japan and China with his bride and they were in Omsk when Kolchak was in power. They then went to Vladivostok, but were compelled to flee by the approaching bolshevist army. They managed to reach a Russian vessel and escaped to Japan.

Baptista Ends Lisbon Gaming

Goddess of Chance Is Put to Rout by the New Premier of Portugal.

CLEAN-UP WAS SADLY NEEDED

Not a Street in the Capital Was Without Its Gambling House, Many Being Conducted as "Clubs" in Palaces.

Lisbon, Portugal.—Gambling, which flourished here to an extraordinary degree after the armistice, has suffered a severe check at the hands of the new government headed by Premier Baptista. Up to two months ago the gambling houses remained undisturbed, but since Baptista's government took office the law has been rigorously enforced and today there are few visible signs of the prosperity the gamblers have enjoyed for a year.

The gambling mania began to manifest itself as soon as the war ended. Magnificent clubs on which big fortunes must have been spent suddenly sprang up like mushrooms; gilded, glittering clubs, splendidly furnished, such as Lisbon never dreamed of possessing.

Palaces as Gambling Dens.

Palaces belonging to the old aristocracy were rented at incredible prices and transformed into "The Majestic," "The Palace Club," "Maxim's," "Palais Royal" and dozens of others on the same scale, with restaurants, ballrooms and gambling rooms; everything being perfectly planned and carried out on the most modern and expensive lines.

Hundreds of smaller imitations followed, until it may with truth be said that not a street in Lisbon was without two or three gambling houses.

Thus a great change came over the humdrum social life of Lisbon, where nothing in the way of amusement ever happens beyond theaters and moving picture shows.

The club restaurants' excellent cuisine attracted fashionable crowds, constant relays of Americans and English tourists spent their money lavishly and smartly dressed women coming nobody knows from where were a doubtful source of attraction in the streets by day and at the clubs by night.

This condition existed for well over a year. Then well-known firms were robbed by trusted employees.

An officer, who wore the cross of war, shot himself after losing large sums of money which were not his. Young men belonging to the best families fell into disgrace.

Press Starts Campaign.

A campaign was then begun by part of the Portuguese press, headed by the Seculo and the Situacao. Columns of letters from parents and well-known Lisbonites were printed daily, disclosing demoralizing facts and exhorting the government to close the clubs.

The governments, however, rapidly succeeding each other, had other things to attend to. And the gambling continued; but when the Baptista government came into office strenuous measures were taken.

The magnificent clubs, the glittering restaurants, the smart foreign women all disappeared as suddenly as they had burst upon the scene a year ago.

For a week carts and camions conveying roulette tables and other gambling paraphernalia to the police stations formed the chief attraction of the Lisbon streets.

Frequent attempts have since been made to reopen resorts. Recently the Palais Royal club was re-established, ostensibly as a resfaurant. Three days later it was closed by the police, after a raid.

Lost $100,000 Trying to Get Job Which Paid $3,000

The Democratic nomination for county attorney of Muskogee county, Okla., indirectly cost F. E. Gumm, a former soldier, $100,000, and he isn't in office yet. In the heat of the campaign Mr. Gumm forgot all about renewing his oil leases on 1,000 acres of promising land in Oklahoma, near the Kansas line. The day after his lease expired a 400-barrel well was brought in on an adjoining acreage. Now the leases which Mr. Gumm once held are worth dollars instead of cents, and he estimates his loss at $100,000. The county attorney's office pays a salary of $3,000 a year.

UNDERSEA WIRELESS FOUND

Maltese Fishermen Discover Apparatus Used by Germans During the War.

Malta.—A complete wireless apparatus which was anchored in 20 fathoms of water off Melleha bay, with the mast and working parts below the surface to a depth of about eight fathoms, has been discovered by a party of Maltese fishermen.

The apparatus, which was subsequently removed by the dock-yard authorities for an examination, is of German construction and is complete in every detail.

Undoubtedly signaling went on regularly during the war with submarines lying in wait for British vessels.

First Spanish Warship Here Since 1898

Deck view of the Spanish warship Alfonso XIII, the first Spanish warship to arrive on these shores since 1898, when the war with Spain began. The vessel is lying in the North river at New York.

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DAWNIE

By MARY HELFANT.

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Young Jim Standing opened his eyes, yawned and stretched his long, healthy body leisurely. He turned over on the other side, his sleepy eyes falling on the clock.

"Good night!" he gasped in dismay.

Fully awake now he jumped out of bed, and pulled back the blinds. He groaned aloud as the room was flooded with the mild sunshine of an early spring forenoon.

Young Jim's thoughts were bitter as he hastily splashed in the cold tub. As he dressed his thoughts grew more bitter.

"A fine excuse I have to offer Dawnie for not turning up. Poor kid, how disappointed she must have been! After all her planning, too. She may break off for this." The last thought proved too much for poor Jim's peace of mind, and gulping his black coffee without tasting it he dashed off towards Dawn's home.

On the way he tried to think of some excuse less humiliating than the truth.

Young Jim was engaged to little Dawn Cricklin, a lovely blonde young person to whom life was one sweet romance. She was not a giddy, young butterfly for she could cook and sew and keep house very nicely. Her old-fashioned mother had seen to that. Dawn's small head under the crinkly, baby-gold curls held a clever little brain. But Dawnie had to have romance. When life offered none she would create it. She had known and loved Jim always, as she would naively tell you. But she would have preferred her parents to disapprove of the clever young architect, for then their courtship would have had many thrills. It would have been so jolly to have had to meet Jim on the sly! But alas! Jim was as welcome in the Cricklin home as Dawn herself.

So Dawn made up all manner of stunts for Jim to go through with. Jim agreed to "clandestine" meetings and hurried partings with tolerant good-nature.

"It amuses Dawnie and it does no harm," he would say.

Jim had balked at Dawnie's last scheme, though in the end he gave in as usual.

"Let's elope!" she had coaxed in her prettiest way. "Weddings are so dull and commonplace. What a lark it would be!"

"But we can have the wedding at home," Jim protested.

"Silly!" Dawn rebuked, kissing him as only Dawn could. "We want to steal off in the 'dead of night' just as if father would really pursue us."

And so Jim, feeling rather foolish, gave in. They agreed that about two o'clock Sunday morning was the best time. Jim was to leave his roadster a block from the Cricklin home, and Dawn would wait for him in her room. Her room was on the second floor overlooking the garden, so she could have all the romance she craved, even to the proverbial ladder.

And at the last moment Jim had failed her for the most prosaic of reasons. He had worked hard all week on some important plans. Saturday afternoon he took Dawn to a matinee. That evening he worked with his partner on an important hurry plan. About ten he had gone to his room, packed his suitcase and lain down to rest. The next thing he remembered was awakening in broad daylight.

Small wonder then that Jim's feet lagged as he came within sight of Dawn's home. He had nothing to say but the truth, and he could not say that.

With a grim smile he climbed the steps of the Cricklins' front porch.

"What the—" he stammered as the front door flew open and a lovely vision in pink silk and laces threw herself into his arms.

"Oh, Jim," the vision cried between kisses, "you aren't angry with me, are you, dear? I am so sorry I kept you waiting in the damp old garden. You will forgive me, won't you, dear, when I explain?"

"Yes, dear, of course," Jim assured her dazedly.

"Oh, I'm so relieved. You see, at the last moment I thought it would be more romantic if I pretended we had been discovered. My cruel parents (Jim smiled at this, even in his bewilderment) forced me to stay a prisoner in Aunt Jane's room. I pretended I had a toothache, so wanted to stay with auntie. It was great fun, but I'm sorrow for you, Jimmy. Say you don't mind." Dawnie paused to catch her breath, her eyes dark with pleading.

Young Jim breathed a fervent prayer of thanksgiving and aloud said, with an air of gracious generosity:

"Yes, I forgive you, but you must never give me another such scare."

Youth and Age.

Youth under restraint is unreasonable. It feels that it has a perfect right to do the thing it wants to, no matter what may be the circumstances that would advise otherwise. Youth chafes with little occasion and can't understand why its elders always want evidences of good faith and assurances of success before giving unqualified indorsement to youth's rosy dreams. As the years go by youth will learn that many desirable things have to be waited for. Things worth while are not of mushroom growth. And above all things it will learn that one never gains by giving way to unreasonable complainings and restive chafings.

SILAS' MEMORIAL

By MARJORIE PIERCE.

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Susan Deborah Mills Fisher Trent was exceedingly proud of her new husband, her third, as her name attested. She was a middle-aged woman, tall, thin, shrill of voice and scant of hair. What little of woman's crowning glory she did possess she drew to a tight little knob at the back of her narrow head. She knew all there was to be known about men, according to her own judgment, and felt that at last she had chosen aright.

The poor deceased Mr. Mills had been a young, rather good-looking fellow when Susan wedded him. That was when Susan was also young and her hair was not drawn so tightly back from her thin face. Mr. Fisher had been an older man, perhaps forty-five. Susan had ensnared him in the gooey net of a lemon pie when she was running a boarding house at Green Hill. Fisher simply could not resist Susan's lemon pies, and when Susan threatened to depart for Howe's Center to work at the hotel, Fisher decided that the wisest course for him to take was to marry Susan and the lemon pies, which he did forthwith.

Perhaps the pies shortened Fisher's mortal coil. At any rate, Susan was soon ready for a third attempt at matrimony. She did not even feign love to Mr. Trent. He needed a housekeeper and she needed a home. Thus the two were married.

Silant Trent was about sixty years old, slim like Susan, and somewhat bent from long hours of hoeing and weeding. He chewed tobacco and smoked. Susan did not know that he chewed, which fact only goes to show that even a woman of Mrs. Mills Fisher Trent's experience does not know all there is to be known about men. She did know that he smoked, but never was the "filthy odor" of tobacco smoke to be found in the farmhouse. Poor Silas smoked in the vast out-of-doors, and only the pure mountain air was tainted.

He was afraid of his wife, not of her physical person as a whole, but he was desperately afraid of her tongue, and she made his life at home very unhappy. He was glad to escape, if possible, for a short holiday.

After about six months of married life Mr. Trent decided that he was due for a holiday and, as the circus was to visit the adjoining town, he harnessed up the colt and went to the "show."

At the circus Silas enjoyed his freedom to his heart's content.

There was a refreshment booth at the circus, so he betook himself inside and ordered a supper consisting of "hot dogs" and a glass of pink lemonade. When the frankfurters and lemonade had disappeared Silas was still hungry and thirsty, so a second order of three "hot dogs" and a pink lemonade followed the first and finally a third took the same trail. Silas was at last "refreshed" and he started home to Susan.

On the way he felt rather sick. When he arrived home he felt sicker, and soon Susan in terror called the doctor, for Silas was writhing and groaning in agony. Pains seemed to be in every part of his poor thin body at the same instant.

The doctor arrived, but Silas died. Even a doctor could not overcome nine hot dogs attacking at once.

Susan was, to all appearances, stunned by grief. How she mourned! Black crepe was not enough. Tears continually drowned her eyes till after Silas was buried. She talked of what a great love had been taken from her, and as proof of her loyalty to his memory she showed her friends a small box in which, she explained, she had placed a "memorial" of her poor dear husband. This box she wore suspended from a cord around her scrawny neck, and tucked carefully under her black alpaca waist.

All the countryside was interested in that "memorial." Everyone was curious. What could old Mrs. Trent be wearing in that box as a remembrance of her departed third?

And so on ran the rumors. The newspapers in the nearest city heard of "Mr. Trent's memorial," and reporters, eager for copy, rushed to Susan's humble cottage for information. They returned with snapshots of the much discussed box, but no information as to its contents.

No one was able to satisfy his ever increasing curiosity, and so the box with its "memorial" was the wonder and mystery of the village until the day on which Susan Deborah Mills-Fisher-Trent revealed its secret.

It was not many moons after Silas Trent's death that Susan was sorely stricken with a toothache. She hastened to a dentist. She had only seven of her own teeth in her mouth, and he advised their extraction. Susan at first objected. She claimed that she was minus the necessary funds for the purchase of a set of the manufactured variety. She was about to leave the office when suddenly she stopped, fumbled at the front of her waist and produced the box in which was known to be the "memorial" of Silas Trent. Turning to the dentist she handed him the box which she had loosened from the cord, and in a matter-of-fact tone said:

"Land sakes, I clean forgot that 'memorial.' I saved them old teeth of Silas' a-purpose to have 'em made over some day if I ever had need of 'em."

Thus was the "memorial" mystery solved.

MALONE THEATRE
Good Music Each Night

MONDAY
Pathe Presents
JUNE CAPRICE
CREIGHTON HALE
in
"Oh, Boy!"
and
"Smilling" Bill Parsons
"A Much Needed Rest"
28c & 17c

TUESDAY
William Fox Presents
SHIRLEY MASON
in
"Molly and I"
and
Sunshine Comedy
"The Great Nickel Robbery"
22c & 11c

WEDNESDAY
Samuel Goldwyn Presents
TOM MOORE
in
"The Gay Lord Quex"
and
Century Comedy
28c & 17c

THURSDAY
Vitagraph Presents
HARRY T. MOREY
in
"The Darkest Hour"
and
Ford Weekly
Pathe News
22c & 11c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Serials, Comedies and Short Subjects
11c & 22c

COMING!
May Allison
"The Walk-Offs"
Eileen Percy
"Her Honor, the Mayor"
Mabel Normand
"Pinto"
Corinne Griffith
"The Tower of Jewels"

FOR SALE, RENT, ETC.

FOR RENT—2 furnished rooms. Apply Mrs. Anna Scott, 603 William Street. 2t.

FOR SALE—Home for sale at a bargain. Inquire 635 Prosperity Street, Sikeston Mo. 1t.

WANTED—Girls over 16 years of age for telephone work, pay while learning. Apply in person to Chief Operator.

FOR RENT—Five-room bungalow, modern conveninces, furnished or unfurnished. See H. Clay Stubbs.

FOR RENT—5-room house, modern improvements, close to business district. Apply at Standard office.

WANTED—A woman to do washing and ironing once a week for family of four.—Mrs. V. C. White, 213 Trotter St. 1t. pd.

FOR SALE—House on Gladys Street. Lot 80x120 feet, 5 rooms, lights. Address P. O. Box 533, Sikeston, Mo. 1t. F.

REWARD—We will pay $10.00 for the arrest and conviction of the dirty coward who tore the ribbons from the door of the Walpole Meat Market.—Walpole Packing Co.

FOR SALE—No. 2 Joliet cyclinder corn sheller with shucking attachment for snapped corn. Used four days. Must be sold to settle estate of John Barham, Idalia, Mo., deceased. Price $900. Apply C. Marvin McMullin, Sikeston Mo. 2t.

FOR SALE—Two heating stoves, one combination wood or coal, only burned a few times. One excellent coal stove good as new. A bargain with pipe and elbows with each stove. Call at 301 Williams Street. Jack Shelton. 2 wks. 4 issues.

Flannelette 25c per yd.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shanks and little Miss Elizabeth Bowman were visitors in Cairo Thursday.

Mrs. J. S. Lindsay, who has been a guest of her son, A. F. Lindsay, for the past six weeks, returned Thursday to her home in Grayville, Illinois.

LADEN WITH SPOILS OF WAR

Chinaman Who Worked With Allied Forces in France a Wonderful Sight When He Returns.

Pick and spade heroes of the Chinese republic, who soldiered so hard in France for an allied victory, are returning to the homeland with the choice pickings of the salvage piles of Europe on their backs. The Home Sector gives this picture of the returning coolie sports: "There are two obvious signs which make it plain that great things are stirring in these hitherto unstirred parts. One of them literally smites the eye as soon as the returned warrior steps down the gangplank of the coolie transport at Tsingtau or Shanghai. Dizzily arrayed in the sartorial pickings of all the earth, they are a fearsome wonder to behold. American overseas caps and Scottish kilts, French shoes, swagger sticks, a chasseur hat set rakishly on the ear and a bird cage in hand in the manner of the native teahouse, sometimes even a Sam Brown belt—it is a wild cubist melange of the costumery and appurtenances of all the world and all times.

"The little children run before them in terror, the aged resign themselves to the coming of the long-forboded evil spirits wreaking vengeance for the joss stick left to go out before the village god."

WHY SIGN BEFORE YOU READ?

Too Many Seem Pleased to Affix Their Signatures to Anything Put Before Them.

Judge Albion T. Wright said at a lawyers' banquet in Cincinnati: "'Sign here, please.' Gentlemen, it's astonishing how these three simple words hypnotize thousands of people, causing them to affix their signatures to contracts and agreements that they will repent all their lives.

"'I signed the paper without reading it,' a witness said to me one day. 'Mr. Blank told me what its contents were and I, naturally, thought that I could trust him.'

"'Yes,' said I, 'but you should have remembered that when a person asks you to sign something he, for his part, doesn't trust your word—he insists on having it in black and white. Well, then, why should you take his word when he won't take yours?'"

What the Sun Gives Us.

The cost of light per ounce has recently been worked out by Dr. Charles Davidson of Greenwich observatory, says London Tit-Bits. It takes an appalling amount of light to weigh an ounce, he says, and the cost, as supplied by gas and electric light companies, works out at something like £10,000,000.

The sun showers down on us 180 tons of this valuable stuff every day, says the doctor, yet we often neglect this free gift and prefer to pay £10,000,000 an ounce for a very much inferior quality.

If the sun charged us for his magnificent light at the same rate as the gas and electric light companies, we should have to pay £57,344,000,000,000 a day, or about 21,000 million pounds a year; but the sun does not charge—he gives it to us all without money and without price.

Making Study of Genetics.

In order to learn more about inheritance in cattle and other animals, information is wanted by L. J. Cole, of the genetics department of the Wisconsin college of agriculture, about the similarity of the duplicate parts of double monsters, such as double-headed calves, or calves with one head and two bodies. This will help in a study of twinning and other related phenomena.

This information can best be obtained, says Mr. Cole, from specimens with white markings, where a comparison can be made of the extent and shape of the two parts. These freaks are often mounted or preserved and the genetics department would appreciate information as to where photographs or sketches can be obtained. This material will help toward an understanding of some problems in inheritance in cattle and other animals.

Put Them in Trenches.

"The trouble encountered in holding the big British dirigible at her moorings," said Forest Hillers at the office, "gave me an idea which I think I will pass on to the war department. If a trench had been dug at Mineola, say 1,000 feet long and as wide and deep as the balloon, she could have been anchored in it, shielded from the wind, and perfectly safe." "But," somebody asked, "how would they have gone about it to get the R-34 down in the hole?" "Oh," replied Hillers, "that would have been up to the officers of the flying field."—Newark News.

Seeing Life in the Army.

An English soldier who had enlisted in London for two years' service mournfully described his duty as being "to ride a funeral pair." Further explanations showed that his time was spent in driving the gun carriage horses at military funerals in London—soldiers, ex-soldiers, veterans, hospital cases, and so on. And he sadly added that the advertisements said, "Join the army and see the world. It's a man's life!"

Noise as a Thief Catcher.

To aid in the capture of automobile thieves a Los Angeles man has invented a clamp to be locked about a tire which makes a loud noise each time it strikes a pavement and leaves an easily followed trail.

ROWE'S NEW IDEA HOG OILER
(Sometimes Called Hog Rubbing Post)

The Only Oiler made without valves, cylinders or wheels. Can't clog, stick, waste oil, leak or get out of order. Requires no attention winter or summer except filling. Guaranteed 5 Years. Uses Crude or Rowe's Medicated Oil. Simplest and most satisfactory oiler on the market. Costs $2 to $12 less than others.

KILLS HOG LICE!
PREVENTS DISEASE—
Keeps Pens and Yards Continually Disinfected

Applies the vermin destroying oil right on the itch; heals the skin of mange, scurvy and other skin diseases. Promotes a healthy skin and a smooth glossy coat of hair. Does away with bothersome dips and sprays. Disinfects pens and yards. Wards off disease. Best and cheapest disease preventative and profit-maker you can find.

FOR SALE BY
Farmers Supply Company
Hardware Department

MALONE THEATRE
Monday Evening, October 18

Pathe Presents
Creighton Hale
and
June Caprice
in that famous musical comedy
"OH BOY"
Added Attraction
"Smiling" Bill Parsons
in
"A Much Needed Rest"
Admission 17c, and 28c

BEGLEY DEBT MUST BE PAID COURT HOLDS

Parents of "Rice King" Are Beaten By Bank in St. Louis

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—A verdict in favor of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. against George Begley Sr. and Mrs. Effie M. Ruth, father and mother-in-law of George Begley Jr., of Poplar Bluff, Mo., "Missouri Rice King" who is serving a 10-year sentence in the Missouri Penitentiary for forgery was handed down by Circuit Judge Falkenhalner, who entered judgment for the trust company in the sum of $69,761.25 and costs of the suit. The action was based on a note given by the defendants November 1, 1919, to protect the junior Begley from criminal prosecution.

In answer to the trust company's petition, Begley Sr. and Mrs. Ruth in a period of one hour the trust company illegally and unlawfully induced them to sign the note under duress, by means of threats to the effect that if they would not sign the note within a period of one hour th etrust company would institute an action in the Circuit Court in Butler County based upon the forgery, the effect of which proposed action would be to expose and publish broadcast the fact that George Begley Jr., was guilty of a felony, resulting in humiliation and disgrace of the defendants."

The answer further alleged that the junior Begley had forged the names of his father, mother-in-law and wife to four notes aggregating $70,000 and had given the notes to the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. for "a valuable consideration." The answer did not state what the "valuable consideration" was.

In arguing a motion for judgment in favor of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., attorneys contended that the answer filed by the defendants did not deny the signing of the note, and that the trust company did not force them under duress to sign the note. The fact that the junior Begley's notes were forgeries, it was said, was not known to the trust cmopany until its agents were so informed by the defendants.

Attorneys for the defendants argued that the company's proposal to institute civil action based on forgery was an implied threat to expose the criminal acts of George Begley Jr.

When the junior Begley's creditors met in the Federal Court at Cape Girardeau in December, 1919, to have his bankruptcy estate adjudicated, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. entered a claim for $70,000. It subsequently developed that the company had advanced Begley money on forged paper, as had several other St. Louis banking institutions and individuals, and that the trust company had surrendered the forged notes to Begley's relatives, accepting a genuine note from them to cover the amount of the indebtedness. Other creditors, when this was discovered, insisted that the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. claim be listed with the other claims and settled on terms that would apply equally to all creditors.

Young Begley's career as a financier ended in bankruptcy, in which he failed for approximately $500,000. He admitted that he had obtained at least a quarter of a million dollars with fictitious securities, of which $133,050 was obtained from St. Louis banks and individuals.

Good ginghams 28c yard.—Pinnell Store Co.

James Johnson is in St. Louis this week on business.

Mrs. Wallace Applegate left Thursday night for a few days stay in St. Louis.

Mrs. A. B. Skillman, Mrs. Wallace Applegate and daughter, Lillian Gail, Mrs. Ella Old, Mrs. Handy Smith and Henrietta Moore, motored to Commerce Wednesday.

Arch Russell of Charleston has been in the city several days this week assisting at the Russell-Whitener Implement Co., during the absence of his brother, John G. Russell, who has been serving on the Federal jury in Cape Girardeau.

Reports of the Salvation Army Drive for funds in Scott County are not yet all in and a full report will probably not be ready until the Tuesday issue of The Standard. The outlook at present is very favorable and chances are that Scott county will go "over the top" or come near it.

Over fifty years ago a young physician practiced widely in a rural district and became famous for his uniform success in the curing of disease. This was Dr. Pierce, who afterwards established himself in Buffalo, N. Y., and placed one of his prescriptions, which he called "Golden Medical Discovery," in the drug stores of the United States so that the public could easily obtain this very remarkable tonic, corrective and blood-maker. Dr. Pierce manufactured this "Discovery" from roots and barks—a corrective remedy, the ingredients of which nature had put in the fields and forests, for keeping us healthy. Few folks or families now living have not at sometime or other used this "Golden Medical Discovery" for the stomach, liver and heart. Over twenty-four million bottles of this tonic and blood remedy have been sold in this country.

Penotche

Boil three cupfuls light brown sugar and one cupful sweet milk together until it forms a firm ball in cold water. Add one teaspoonful of butter, take from fire, flavor with one teasponful vanilla, add one cupful chopped nut meats, turn out on a buttered dish and mark into squares.

Steamed Brown Bread.

Mix thoroughly one cupful corn meal, one cupful sifted graham flour, one cupful sour milk, one-half cupful sorghum molases, one teaspoonful soda, one egg and a pinch of salt. Pour into small cans or pint cups and place in a steamer over a pan of hot water. Steam two hours.

The Sikeston Standard $2.00 per year

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI AS OTHERS SEE IT

Hayti, Mo. October 3.—"Southeast Missouri is the best place I know of for a young farmer to start out, even if he has only enough money to buy the necessary farm equipment."

That is the way Southeast Missouri looks to C. O. Raine, master of the State Grange, who bought a tract of land five miles west of here in 1913. A party of visitors stopped on the bank of a big drainage ditch where the bridge had been removed and listened to the chugging of an engine on a boat down-stream, where a crew of workers was busy deepening and broadening the channel. With C. O. Raine, Jr., they rowed across in search of his father.

The senior Raine was busy repairing a cotton house, but he stopped and wiped off the sweat and led the way to his son's house down the road. Since returning from the army young Raine is helping his father run the place, some of which is handled on the share-cropping plan. The young man passed around a box of cigars and the interview was on.

"I've seen about all the kinds of renters there are, in all the different parts of the state," said the father, "and I know of no place where a renter has better opportunities than here. If the man comes here and rents a place, manages well and is willing to work, I believe he can become a farm owner here sooner than any other place I know of.

"For many years I was a farmer and stock feeder in Northeast Missouri. 'Deciding to seek a new location I asked a man widely known for his knowledge of agricultural matter what section I had better choose. Without hesitation he answered 'Southeast Missouri.'

"When I came here seven years ago I bought 400 acres of land for $12.50 an acre. A lot of such land is selling in this section now for $40. My land was uncleared and undrained, and I had to wear gum boots as I went about deadening the trees, getting ready to clear the land. The whole tract was solid timber then. Now 100 acres are still in timber, 140 in cotton, 11 in corn and the rest in pasture. I paid $4 an acre for breaking the first 100 acres and it most me $12.50 an acre for clearing. Of course it would cost a good deal more to get this land cleared now; a good many farmers figure on $30 an acre or more as clearing costs at present."

Members of the party had seen great piles of logs being burned along the way and thousands of acres with dead trees that also will be burned It looked like a great waste of fuel, and the question was asked why this wood could not profitably be shipped to the cities, in view of frequntly recurring coal shortages. But it is said the difficulty and cost of getting the wood prepared, to the railroads and shipped would soon eat up the profits. So millions of cords are being burned every year as the clearing of the land progresses.

"I recently sold my farm in Lewis County," Raine remarked. "It is a good country up there, but I believe opportunities here are greater. See that corn out there by the dredge ditch? We planted it from June 20 to July 5, and it looks as if it would make fifty bushels or more an acre, doesn't it? And that cotton just seems to be saying, 'I'm going to give you a bale an acre this fall.'

"With all these rosy prospects now, one must not believe they were always so. I suffered heavy losses the first three years I was here, because of dry weather part of the time and being drowned out the other seasons. But with our drainage in full operation things are working fine, and we shall not be likely to suffer again from such extremes.

"Some farmers might hesitate to buy land down here because of the drainage taxes", Raine went on. "But these taxes are so distributed over a term of years that the payments cause no particular inconvenience. If I remember rightly, my drainage tax was a little over $1 an acre a year for the first ten years and then dropped to 20 to 25 cents an acre last year. This included the deepening of the ditch beside my farm to 14 feet and widening the bottom to 77 feet and the top to 128 feet.

"Of course the drainage tax differs in different localities, but it is insignficant compared to the benefits. For drainage practically insures good crops and it enhances the value of the land almost unbelievably. I could get $150 an acre now for land I bought for $12.50 before drainage came—but I have no land for sale. Some men say farm land here will be cheap at $500 an acre once we get this section completely drained.

I have had my soil analyzed and it contains about five times as much plant food as most other sections of Missouri. Now, that is not saying anything against other parts of the state, for this land has been cleared only recently and much of it has only begun to produce. In the course of time this plant food will likely be used up and we shall have to farm accordingly. But just now that seems to be a long time off."

Although Raine spends most of his time on the farm, he lives here in Hayti bcause of his duties as master of the State Grange, an office he has held for the last eighteen years. Incidentally it might be added that when he became master th grange in Missouri seemed nearing the end of its usefulness. Under his leadership, however, it has again become an important factor among the farm organizations of the state and is constantly growing in membership.

'Our living in town is only temporary", said Mrs. Raine as the visitors sat down to dinner in the Raine hom. "There is no end of excellent timber out on the farm and some day we are going to have a log house out there, with all modern conveniences and a big fireplac inside. With that and these good Southeast Missouri acres around us, what more need any farm faimly want?"—Ira Mullinax in Weekly Globe-Democrat.

COMMUNITY NURSE DOING GOOD WORK

Miss Monroe, Community Nurse, went last week to Cairo taking a Mrs. Kennedy, who is in need of an operation, and Franklin Sneed, a six-year-old child, who is is in danger of losing his eyesight one eye being badly infected. These were charity cases—the Sneed child was accompanied by his mother—and the railroad expenses for the four people were defrayed by donations from Miss Susan Hay and Father Rev. Geo. Ryan. Miss Monroe was given a letter by Father Ryan in which he asked the hospital authorities to take these two cases for treatment. Stated that they are without funds, but that an effort will be made to raise money among the charitable people of Sikeston to pay for the treatment. Mrs. Sneed would not consent to her son's remaining there and Miss Monroe was instructed to care for him here as well as can be done under the cricumstances—and the circumstances are revolting to say the least. At the hospital Miss Monroe was told by the Doctor, that at the present time Mrs. Kennedy is a medical case, her condition being far too serious for an operation just now. He also stated that everything possible would be done for the patient to build up her strength and the operation could be performed as soon as she is in condition to go thru it. If you would help these unfortunate people or any others whom Miss Monroe finds that need help, send your contribution to Miss Hay or to Miss Monroe at 304 North Kingshighway. A statement of all money spent will be published in the papers.

Mrs. Moore Greer Entertains.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore Greer will entertain at bridge this evening at their hospitable country home north of this city. The guest list includes Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bess, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Galeener, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mr. and Mrs. Will Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Mr. and Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Matthews, Mrs. and Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Matthews Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prow, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dover, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Horne, Miss Gretchen Dunaway, Dr. Tonelli, Miss Hazel Stubbs, Dr. McClure, Miss Burnice Tanner and Mrs. Mary Moore, Joe Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hummel, Misses Faye Smith and Helen Marshall of Charleston.

Mrs. Dan McCoy, captain of W. C. T. U. team number 9, and her team will serve lunch on election day. The money to go toward the amount pledged by the W. C. T. U. to the Memorial Building Fund.

The Woman's Club will hold their regular meetnig Tuesday afternoon in the City Hall. All members are requested to be in attendance as delegates are to be chosen to the Ninth District Convention to be held the latter part of the month in Cape Girardeau. Mrs. Lyman Matthews will be present at this meeting to give her report of the Bi-ennial Convention.

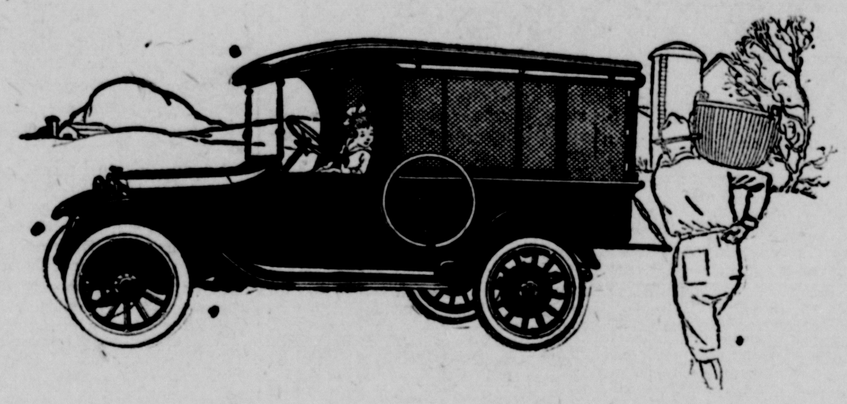
DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

Its faithfulness enhances its value for the small merchant.

He can depend upon it for daily service and know that it will seldom require repair.

The haulage cost is unusually low

LOUIS C. ERDMANN
100 N. Kingshighway



PREFERS PRISON TO GERMANY

Former Consul Stays at Penitentiary to Escape Deportation.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Eckhardt von Schack, former German Vice Consul-General at San Francisco, has been granted a parole from Leavenworth penitentiary, but is adverse to leaving the prison because a deportation warrants awaits him. Attorney-General Palmer said today in explaining why Von Schack had not departed. Franz Bopp, former German Consul-General at San Francisco, indicted and convicted with Von Schack, left Leavenworth on parole several weeks ago.

The paroles for the two Germans were issued, Palmer said, after the Swiss Minister to the United States had agreed to stand as "first friend" to them and be responsbile for their acts.

Bopp, the Attorney-General added, had expressed a desire to return to Germany, but Von Schack wished to stay in America, and for that reason apparently preferred to remain in prison to escape the deportation proceedings.

Editorial Sparks.

People who have axes to grind are always trying to fix it so someone else will have to turn the grindstone.—Hillsboror News-Herald.

Things have so improved in this country that when a man catches cold in hot weather he calls it summer influenza.—Dallas News.

"There goes one of the most successful grafters in the city." "He is a politician?" "No; he's a skin specialists."—San Francisco Chronicle.

There have been only 517 people killed by automboile in New York City so far this year. Are the Juggernauts of Gotham becoming molly-coddlish?—Houston Post.

Doris: I thought you were going to kiss me when you puckered up your lips jus tnow. Jack: No—er—it was only a piece of grit in my mouth. Doris: Then, for goodness ake, swallow it—you need some!—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The Senior Class of Sikeston High will entertain the Sikeston football team and the Kennett team, who are scheduled for a game here this (Friday) afternoon, at a banquet to be served tonight at the High School.

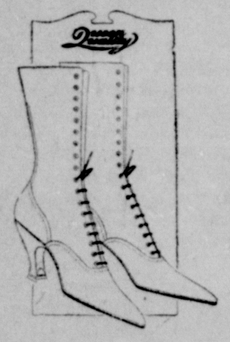
Our best brisket roast, 15c per lb. See our line of organdies and voiles. Sellanrds meat market. Phone 48. —Pinnelll Store Co.

Queen Quality
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SHOES

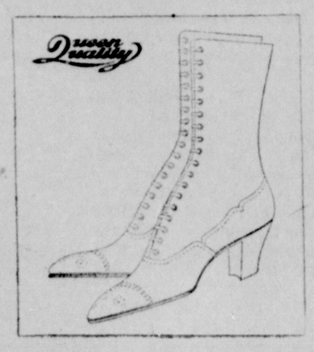
WORTH THAT SATISFIES

Selection is Easy---

Satisfaction Assured

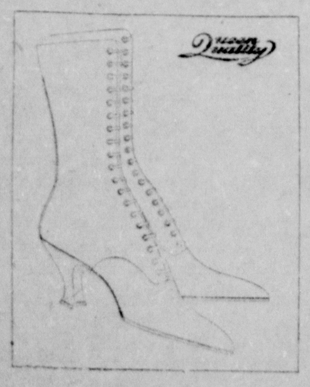


THE Queen Quality name assures you this: a range of style so complete that you have the whole world of fashion to choose from in leathers of every wanted kind and color. Yet selection is made easy because of the assurance which is yours of the "quality behind" these shoes. Once you have chosen what you wish, the comfort, fit and wear-service of your purchase is just as definite as the style and color, which you can see. They are ever maintained by the name, "Queen Quality.



It Is Easy To See

The value of Queen Quality shoes, their popularity and their unfailing record of giving satisfaction, is all easy to see in their sales record. Every well-dressed woman, seeing the Queen Quality sign, enrering and



buying, is following the style judgment and quality verdict of millions of America's best-dressed women, so it is easy to see she can make no mistake.

Citizens Store Company

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Rest of Your Life Depends on a Fairy Felt Mattress

MATTRESSES, far more than any bed, play the all-important part in sound sleep, which is the most important thing in all the world. FAIRY FELT is the tailored mattress that conforms to every curve of the body, no matter what bed it is on.

Comes from factory to home, untouched by human hand.

Farmers Supply Co.
Furniture Department

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
J. D. Randolph, John A. Sullivan, James A. Finch, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmyer, W. C. Alexander, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary following named deceased persons: and involuntary grantees of the John A. Sullivan, deceased; Henry C. Luehrs, deceased; P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased; defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants John A. Sullivan, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmeyer and W. C. Alexander are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State, and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased and W. C Alexander, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who the subject matter of said petition claim some title, estate or interest in and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiffs, because they are unknown to them; that such persons derive or claim to dervie their titles, interest or claims to said real property hereinafter described as heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, John A. Sullivan, deceased, Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Henry C. Luehrs deceased, P. H. Alexander, deceased, respectively and that the title claim or interest of said unknown defendants and how derived as far as is known to plaintiffs, is as follows: The said unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased, claim an interest in said property hereinafter described by reason of a mortgager against said real property, said mortgage being recordede in mortgage record 23 at page 206-207 of the mortgage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, Missouri, and said other unknown defendants claim an interest therein as the heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, and Henry C. Luehrs, deceased they being the last persons to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. That plaintiffs petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as are known to plaintiffs. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915, and Ordinances, Numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the costs of the grading paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Ave. in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, towit: Lot No. 4 in Block No. 8, Wells Addition to the City of Edna, now Fornfelt Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be first and paramount lien on said above described real property for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosing of said lien, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920, of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed SEAL the seal of said court. D one at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams, and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben H. Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger and Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State, and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased and W. C Alexander, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who the subject matter of said petition claim some title, estate or interest in and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiffs, because they are unknown to them; that such persons derive or claim to dervie their titles, interest or claims to said real property hereinafter described as heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, John A. Sullivan, deceased, Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Henry C. Luehrs deceased, P. H. Alexander, deceased, respectively and that the title claim or interest of said unknown defendants and how derived as far as is known to plaintiffs, is as follows: The said unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased, claim an interest in said property hereinafter described by reason of a mortgager against said real property, said mortgage being recordede in mortgage record 23 at page 206-207 of the mortgage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, Missouri, and said other unknown defendants claim an interest therein as the heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, and Henry C. Luehrs, deceased they being the last persons to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. That plaintiffs petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as are known to plaintiffs. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being dscribed as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of lot No. 8, Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, thence south 81 degrees 49' E. along the south line of said Lot No. 8, a distance of 31.8 feet to the N. E. Corner of the Chas. Hamm tract; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of said Hamm tract 135.08 feet to a point in the North line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51' E. along the north line of main St. 32.3 feet to the west line of alley; thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of alley 115.25 feet to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 and having a frontage of 32.3 feet on main street, and in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams, and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, Defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $403.09, which was levied and assesed by the City of Fornfelt under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot No. 15, of Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, thence South 81 degrees 49' E. along south line of said lot No. 15, 141.72 feet to a point; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of alley 111.98 feet to a point in north line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51', along north line of Main Street 149.3 ft. to the west line of Washington Ave., thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of Washington Ave., 82.13 ft. to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. and having a frontage of 149.3 feet on Main Street. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien of said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Rudolph Stecker Brewing Company, a corporation, defendant.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and is a nonrseident of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it in this State; that the defendant is the owner of the real property hereinafter described, it being the last person to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $350.98, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 14, in Block No. 15, in North Illmo, Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the Town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendant is required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott
City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas. Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.
To the November Term, 1920.
Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, W. E. Roberts and Mrs. W. E. Roberts, are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 7, Block No. 7, Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon, according to law and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them, by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $468.38, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915; and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri and being described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Washington Ave. and Main Street of the City of Fornfelt, thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the west property line of Washington Ave., 83.77 feet to the North right-of-way line of the Gray's Pt. Term. Ry. Co. thence S. 81 degrees 49 W. along the said North right-of-way line 188.36 ft. to a point; thence North 0 degrees 44' E. 43 feet to a point in the south line of Main Street, thence North 69 degrees 51' E. Along the South line of Main Street 198 feet to the place of beginning. All in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. except a tract of land 40 by 60 ft. in the Southwest corner of above described tract belonging to Cape Brewery & Ice Co., and in which action plaintiffs prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at th enex tregular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of the following named deceased persons: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, defendants.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, if they be not deceased are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that thev are persons interested in or who claim some title estate or interest in the subject matter of said petition and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiff, because they are unknown to them; that such unknown persons derive or claim to derive their title or interest to said real property as th econsorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following name deceased persons, to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased they being the person to and in whom the title, interest or claim of said real property was last transferred or vested and that said petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as the same are known to plaintiff. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk, in vacation that said defendants be notified by publication that an action has been commenced against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect three special tax bills, one for the sum of $33.16, one for the sum of $33.15, and one for the sum of $33.15, which were levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adoted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described and its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof.

Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 20, Block No. 5 Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Mo.

And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bills may be decreed to be first and paramount liens on said above described real property for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and the foreclosure of said liens, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable to and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, 1920, being the first day of the November Term, 1920 of said Court, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiff's said petition otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI MELON ASSOCIATION

Kennett, Mo., September 29.—With the 1920 melon season at an end, watermelon growers in Southeast Missouri look back with no small degree of pride on the fact that Missouri stood third among the states in melon production this year.

Southeast Missourians have a particular interest in this because more than half the melons in the state were shipped from the six counties of Dunklin Pemiscot, Mississippi, Scott, Butler and New Madrid. Just how many acres of melons were grown in this district is not known, but more than 5000 acres were represented in the Southeast Missouri Melon Growers' Association.

The association was formed largely through the fforts of the Southeast Missouri Agricultural Bureau. Assistance also was obtained from C. B. Michelson of the Frisco Railroad, and W. W. Wooden of the State Agricultural College. Wooden is now sales manager for the association, with headquarters here. The officers are: Dr. Paul Baldwin of Kennett, president; James King of Kennett, secretary-treasurer; directors—R. R. Sullivan of Morley, Dr. H. A. McHaney of Kennett, F. E. Smith of Clarkton, S. A. Presson of Bertrand.

When melons were first grown in considerable quantities here, they were merely loaded on cars and consigned to commission merchants in St. Louis, Chicago and other cities, who paid the growers whatever they pleased. Later on, buyers representing wholesale dealers came into the territory every season. They bought the bulk of the crop as loaded, and occasionally bought entire crops in the field. Sometimes, under this system, the growers got big returns from their melons. But generally, after the first few cars had been shipped from any point, the market would slump and the growers would be compelled to take whatever the buyers offered. It was to remedy this condition and get more uniform prices that the Southeast Missouri Melon Growers Association was formed. Growers here say it has delivered the goods.

All watermelons handled by the association were counted, weighed and graded before being placed in the cars. During most of the past season prices averaged around $300 a car, with $550 as the best price for any car shipped. Members of the asociation got $25 to $100 more per car than the independent shippers, according to Dr. Baldwin.

Since it ordinarily takes about three acres of melons to fill a car, the growers realized a gross income of around $100 an acre this year. However, some growers here have made better than $300 an acre. In Scott County there were some fields this year of 100 acres or more, but here in Dunklin County the average 'patch' contained from 5 to 10 acres.

To the man passing by a patch of these big, juicy "Honey Heart" melons, as the Southeast Missouri product is called, it looks like a mighty easy matter to raise them. The vines seem just to spread out and bloom in the most leisurely manner, and presently every vine has several big, green luscious fellows waiting for the knife. But there are bugs and diseases and unfavorable weather to discourage the grower of melons, as of any other crop. Anthracnose injurse the vines, but this can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. In fighting the bugs lead arsenate is added to this old familiar spray. The association plans next year to introduce co-operative spraying, each local organization buying a power spray. On Brass Nation's farm at Morley, the University of Missouri has experimented in combating anthracnose and has had good results from spraying. Anthracnose does not spread so much in dry as in wet weather. This summer wet weather cut production by probably one-half, but at that 3000 or more cars of melons were shipped from this district.

Another thing planned by the association is the buying of cheaper seed next year. Large quantities of seed have been purchased from a grower in Flordia. Next year possibly 10,000 pounds of seed will be bought at one time.

"Rotation for watermelons", may sound queer to the farmer from other sections of the country, but here rotation is carefully practiced. Most growers raise melons one season and then put that field in other crops for the next three years. The chief object is to keep down disease.

According to a local statistician, Southeast Missouri formerly shipped more melons than the entire State of Georgia. Last year's shipments from six counties amounted to something like 4000 cars, of which about 2400 came from Dunklin County. Watermelons average about 1200 to 1250 to the carload. While the complete figures for 1920 have not yet been compiled, the possibilities of this section as a producer of melons are interestingly set forth by a local statician, who has done some figuring on last year's crop.

"Last year we shipped more than 5,000,000 melons," he says, "or one melon for every family in Missouri. Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and Wisconsin. Laid end to end, they would have extended from New York many miles beyond Kansas City—one unbroken chain of tantalizing sweetness more than 1400 miles long.—Ira Mullanix, in Weekly Globe-Democrat.

GIVE BOYS AND GIRLS A PERMANENT PLACE AT THE FAIR

On the shoulders of the farm boys and girls of to-day rests, in considerable measure, the future of American Agriculture. Their success or failure financially and their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their environment is of direct importance to the whole country. I have always been much interested in what the boys' and girls' clubs are doing to help them, and I believe this important and far-reaching branch of extension work should be encouraged in every feasible way.

One of the needs of the clubs is more adequate housing on the State and district fair grounds for the club members and their exhibits. At most of the fairs tent are now used for this purpose. These have proved to be very inadequate, especially when the weather is bad. A movement is now under way, which I am very glad to indorse, to provide a permanent exhibit building and a permanent camp for the junior farmers on every large fair ground. This would emphasize the importance of the work these young people are doing and make them feel that their aid in promoting the interests of agriculture through exhibits at fairs is being properly appreciated.—E. T. Meredith Secretary of Agriculture.

American hemp is now used extensively with flax in shoe thread, the United States Department of Agriculture finds. Without the Russian supply, flax is not available in sufficient quantities to supply the dmeand.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. tf.

MISSOURI WEEKLY REVIEW

The hard cold facts of production from the soil and the industries of your state are the best advertisement of its resources and prosperity and the best answer to Bolshevism.

Hollister—2,900 cars watermelons shipped from here this season.

St. Louis—$40,000 raised toward securing next G. A. R. encapment here.

Kansas City—Two north side traffic ways planned by widening Locust street from Armour-Swift-Burlington bridge to Admiral boulevard and Sixth St. from Broadway to Grand Avenue.

Kansas City—Water tower beacon completed, fixtures installed awaiting current from K. C. Light & Power Co.

Milan—Clients of popular local hotel demand decreases of one dollar a day for acommodations and owner agrees, if clients will wait on themselves.

St. Joseph—Paving of Lovers Lane from 22nd street to Gene Field road completed.

Belton—Belton Star installs new cylinder printing press.

Jefferson City—Elks plan to build $25,000 home here.

Kansas City—Three shelter houses to be built on Country Club line.

Jackson county population 1920 census, 367,846, increase of 84,325 in 10 years.

St. Louis—Contract let for air mail service from here to Pittsburgh, Pa., via. Cincinnati and Indianapolis at $147,000 a year.

North Kansas City—Construction work begins on new $7,500000 plant for Corn Products Refining Co.

St. Joseph—700 tons corn shipped from here to Chicago past week.

Lathrop—Drilling for oil near here, prospects good.

Jefferson City—Contract let for construction of 295 miles hard-surfaced roads, to cost $5,100,161. Federal aid $2,157,711.66, state $520,045.60.

Kansas City—Local manufacturers planning industrial exhibition of home made articles.

Ava—Over half million cans tomatoes shipped from this section of Douglas county this season. Canneries in Laclede, Webster and adjoining counties shipped 150 carloads tomatoes this season.

Kansas City—4th decline announced in retail lumber prices.

Only six states in U. S. without Workmen's Compensation Law. This state is one of six.

Farmers from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and this state to attempt to force terminal market price of $3 per bushel for 1921 wheat.

St. Joseph to come in for larger business as packing houses become developed.

Western states will hear no more of Single Tax if the voters do their duty in Oregon and California this year. Single Tax would make the American agricultural people a nation of tenants with no pride in keeping up property they could never own.

State to increase alfalfa and clover acreage.

Mitchell White to head State Press Ass'n. for ensuing year.

People of state to vote on $60,000,000 bond issue for rural roads in November.

"Stick, Brothers, Stick' is crisp appeal of Board of Agriculture to the 60 wool pools of state.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mrs. Joe Loebe of Charleston visited her two sons in this city Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. Scott and Miss Fern Scott were visitors in Morehouse Wednesday.

Mrs. Randol Wilson and children returned Wednesday morning from a visit with relatives in Gillispie, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Alles of Washington, Ind., arrived Tuesday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Davis.

Muskrat hides, once worth about 36 cents, sold for $7.50 at the St. Louis fur auction last spring, the United States Department of Agriculture reports in a recent circular. Fur buyers say the supply of muskrat skins in the market is decreasing at the rate of 50 per cent a year.

A "weiner roast" with all the trimmins, even to delicious coffee, gingerbread and toasted marshmallows, all cooked over a blazing campfire, was enjoyed Tuesday evening by a number of friends of Miss Hyacinth Shpepard, who were entertained at her home 422 Dorothy Street. Included among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Murty, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson, Misses Elsie Smart, Lora Fulkerson, Marie Ellsworth, Bernie Daugherty, Mabel Barnett, Cora Matthews, Alfreda Denton, Eunice Layton, Anna Randol, Mrs. Raymond Moll, Messrs. Charles Ellis, Clarence Scott, Frank Dye, Sidney Schillig, Frank Smith, Barney Forrester, Tom Russell and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Mason and Miss Antoinette Grossman of Morehouse.

Hygiene at Middle Life

In both men and women, the period between 45 and 55 is a critical period nad, unless certain important principles of living are observed, may lead to early bodily weakness or even death. Hard work and over-exertion should be carefully avoided as the strain on the heart and circulation is likely to be injurious. And as age advances, the consumption of meat and all flesh fodos should be decreased and that of vegetables, especially those of bulky character, such as lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, and celery should be increased. Constipation should be avoided by such a diet and three should be plenty of exercise, and the regular use of water between meals, especially before breakfast. Water at meals may prove constipating.

As we grow old it is also necessary for us to practice mental hygiene in order to learn how to avoid nervous worry, especially worry over trifles. During the middle period of life men and women break down most frequently from small worries and mere trifles which they allow to constantly irritate their brain, rather than from heavy cares and serious troubles. The avoidance of such a calamity is had by adopting system in all work and business affairs and in making this system a habit, in developing some hobby aside from our work to give physical and mental relaxation, in taking a healthy interest in our work as if it were a game, and in acquiring the habit of sleeping well. Temperance, patience, avoidance of narcotics, such as alcohol and tobacco, are effective preparatory measures for putting the body in shape to pass through the perilous stages of middle life and prepare for the enjoyment rather than the dread of old age.—B. E. Washburn, M. D. in The Progressive Farmer.

Appleton shellers stand the racket. —Farmers Supply Co.

Forest lookouts lead lonesome lives, but not devoid of excitement. At Mount Eddy in the Shasta region of California, recently, the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service is advised, lightning struck the lookout station, tore a 4-foot hole in the wall and stunned the lookout, J. S. McClemmens. He recovered just in time to save the house and his own life. Thirty-five lightning fires were caused in that vicinity the same day.

Miss Tanner Entertains

Miss Burnice Tanner was hostess Wednesday afternoon at a five hundred party given at her home on North Kingshighway. Among the guests at this delightful affair were: Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Mrs. L. O. Rodes, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. C. F. Bruton, Mrs. Frank Blanton, Mrs. J. E. Smith Sr., Mrs. C. L. Blanton, Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. W. S. Way, Mrs. Kate Greer, Mrs. Jess Kimes, Mrs. A. C. Haffner Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Miss Audrey Chaney, Mrs. Emory Matthews, Mrs. Ned Matthews, Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. Dan McCoy, Mrs. W. E. Derris, Mrs. Norman Davis, Mrs. J. W. Black, Miss Daisy Garden, Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mrs. Milton Haas, Mrs. H. J. Stewart, Mrs. James Moccabee Mrs. C. H. Harris, Mrs. Chas. Lindley and Mrs. Ben Alles of Washington, Ind.

Miss Tanner also entertained Thursday afternoon, bridge being the diversion. Guests on this occasion were Mrs. Moore Greer, Mrs. Murray Klein, Mrs. Arnold Roth, Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Russell Utterback, Miss Clara Moore, Miss Laura Ruhl, Mises Mayme and Nina Marshall, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Miss Gladys Kendall, Mrs. Levi Cook, Miss Hazel Stubbs, Mrs. Will Sikes, Mrs. W. B. Malone, Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Miss Irma Wilson, Miss Gretchen Dunaway, Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. Marvin McMullin, Miss Allie Howard, Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mrs. Clay Stubbs, and Mrs. R. E. Wiley.

If you want anything hauled call Amos Buchanan, Transfer. Phone 328. 3t.

Not even the Harding tomcat or the brindle pup is occupying that front porch now.—Houston Post.

Republican administrations are like certain pieces of furniture—old enough to be out of date, yet not old enough to be valuable as antiques.—Nashville Tennessecan.

Carey & Duval have located in Sikeston and opened a Plumbing and Heating establishment in the Darby building on Center Street. They are both experienced at the business and ask for a share of the public patronage.

Days I Would Like To Live Over.

There is no time of my life I would rather live over than my school days.

It may interest boys and girls to know how I, 50 years old and over, having had all sorts of experience, would feel about going to school if I were young again.

I would surely go to school, because school is the best place in which to pass one's youth. No matter how great a chance to make money a boy may have, he will make more money in the long run if he has a good schooling. No matter how good an opportunity a girl may have to get married, she will make a better wife and mother, and be happier, if she has an education.

There is more and better fun to be had in school than anywhere else during the age between six and twenty-one.

You are much more likely to meet the best kind of people with whom to form life-long friendship in school than elsewhere.

Schools are not perfect, but they are the best institution that exist for boys and girls. They are the finest product of civilization, the best result of evolution.

Time spent in school is not wasted. You lose nothing by taking pains to sharpen your ax.

In school you get in touch with the past. The human race has existed a long while. At school you get the benefit of its accumulated experience. You stand on your forefather's shoulders and do not have to try experiments they have tried over and over.

At school you acquire your inheritance from the wisdom of the past, which is better than inheriting a million dollars from your father.

At school you learn to love and to use books, and from books have come the best efficiency and enjoyment of life.

At school you learn what is best of all—how to form good tastes. The most marked difference between a cultured person and a vulgar one is the kind of things they like.

At school you learn how to use your riches so as to get real satisfaction, if you are to be rich; also, if you are to be poor, how to make a full and happy life in spite of it.

At school you rub off the sharp corners of your personality; you learn how to be agreeable, how to get along with folks, and how to play the game of life with the most enjoyment.

Of all the men and wmoen I have known not one of them was ever sorry for going to school, and every one who for any reason had missed an education regretted it.

If you have parents who will send you to school you are fortunate, and thrice fortunate if you have to work your way through school by your own exertions.

To say that you would like to go to school if you were able is nonsense. Any boy can get an education if he desires it enough. Any girl can get schooling if she is sufficiently determined.

Of all the fools that roam the earth, the one who wears the blue ribbon as the biggest fool of all is the boy who will not go to school because he wants to go into business. His only competitor for first prize is the girl who leaves school to get married.—Dr. Frank Crane.

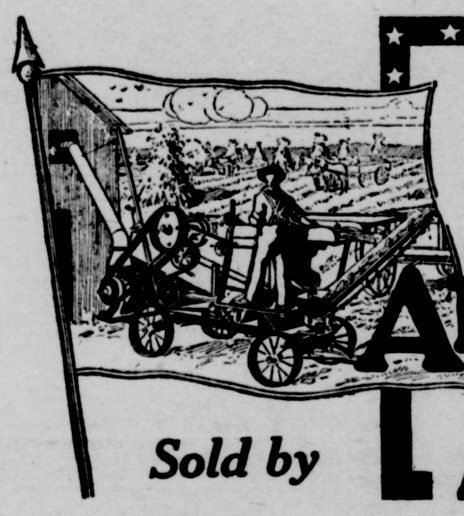
SIKESTON, MO., Oct. 7th, 1920.

This is to certify that I own and operate an Appleton Hero two-hole sheller and find it pefectly satisactory in every sense.

I would recommend it to any one who is in the need of a sheller. I have shelled on my two-hole sheller two bushels per hour.

Respectfully,

A. H. HAMLIN.



Serve the Nation

by getting the most feed value out of your corn. Husking ears and making fodder of the rest, gives 25% *more feed value* from the crop, and *saves labor.* Appleton, the first successful husker, has 45 years' farm machinery knowledge built into it. Simplest, strongest, mechanically *perfect*—husks cleanest, shells least; has most efficient corn saver. Cuts or shreds stalks etc., while husking ears. Easiest, safest to operate. Works in any condition of corn.

APPLETON Husker & Shredder

Guaranteed to do more work with less power than any husker of equal size.

Sold by

Farmers' Supply Co.

Kill That Cold With

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

FOR Colds, Coughs AND La Grippe

Neglected Colds are Dangerous

Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.

Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves Grippe in 3 days—Excellent for Headache

Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic Laxative—No Opiate in Hill's.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Was Very Weak

"After the birth of my baby I had a back-set," writes Mrs. Mattie Crosswhite, of Glade Spring, Va. "I was very ill; thought I was going to die. I was so weak I couldn't raise my head to get a drink of water. I took . . . medicine, yet I didn't get any better. I was constipated and very weak, getting worse and worse. I sent for Cardui."

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I found after one bottle of Cardui I was improving," adds Mrs. Crosswhite. "Six bottles of Cardui and . . I was cured, yes, I can say they were a God-send to me. I believe I would have died, had it not been for Cardui." Cardui has been found beneficial in many thousands of other cases of womanly troubles. If you feel the need of a good, strengthening tonic, why not try Cardui? It may be just what you need.

All Druggists

J. 76

Notice To Auto Owners

All auto licenses (including trucks and new cars without license) of the City of Sikeston, regardless of when they were taken out, expire on Oct. 14, 1920.

Every auto owner must get new city license after Oct. 14, 1920, or be subject to prosecution.

EARL J. MALONE, Jr.
City Clerk

Good Seed Wheat

We now have ready for sale good recleaned seed wheat. Also good seed rye and feed oats. Call on us when in need of same.

Sikes-McMullin Grain Co.

H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Embalmer

WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

As sure as you are a foot high—

you will like this Camel Turkish and Domestic blend!

Camel CIGARETTES

YOU never got such cigarette-contentment as Camels hand you. Camels quality and expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic Tobaccos make this goodness possible—*and make you prefer this Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!*

Camels mellow-mildness is a revelation! Smoke them with freedom without tiring your taste! They leave no unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste nor unpleasant cigaretty odor!

Give Camels every test—then compare them puff-for-puff with any cigarette in the world!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.